HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL XIV NO. 282— BOMBAY, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1926 ONE ANNA

FUNNY HOOT GIBSON COMEDY-DRAMA

"The Man in the Saddle"

A Universal-Jewel Gibson Special in 6 parts—featuring the popular handsome Star

HOOT GIBSON

in the Hilarious and Exciting Comedy-Drama of a Likeable, Loveable Western, "Dumbbell" with a genius for getting into trouble!

In pursuit of the famous local bandit, he captured the Sheriff, and brought to a hilarious climax the funniest, most awkward and ridiculous aggregation of blunders that ever happened to a well-meaning "boob"

The biggest and the best laughs you have ever enjoyed with

HOOT GIBSON! Laughs and Gasps! Thrills and Frills! Excitement with no limits!

DON'T MISS THIS PICTURE. COME EARLY!

The Programme includes a two-reel Century Comedy. "WAIT A BIT"

FIVE SHOWS TO-DAY AT: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA, New Churney Road.

A HOWLING COMEDY RIOT!

"COHENS AND KELLYS"

A Glorious Laugh Feast—an Uproarious Knock-out

A THOUSAND HEARTY LAUGHS!

UNIVERSAL-JEWEL-COMEDY FARCE PICTURE

In 8 parts—featuring

CHARLIE MURRAY, GEORGE SYDNEY, VERA GORDON, KATE PRICE

And an All-Star Jewel Cast.

As the Drama is a lengthy one, there are no side pictures with it. You are therefore requested to be in time.

TO-NIGHT: 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO.

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
27 Nov.	RANCHI ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	RANCHI ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RANCHI ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RANCHI ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,902
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

‖Extra Steamer at following reduced rates

x—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
to Marseilles £50 & £48,

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

To Marseilles and back £100
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
25th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926		
23rd Nov.	NYANZA .. COMORIN ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
15th Dec.	HOLLAND-MARU ..	To Japan
21st Dec.	DEVANHA .. MOLDAVIA ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
'27	DELTA .. NALDERA ..	China & Japan, At Colombo for Australia.
18th ,,	NELLORE .. CHITRAL ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
1st Feb.	NYANZA .. NARKUNDA ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926.		
26th Nov.	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
27th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports
29th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
1st Dec.	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
8th ,,	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY.
Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 Rs. 16,46,090.
Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net.
Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6 % net.

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 20 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 23½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,700	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,800
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY, or to any of the Offices Undernoted:—

AHMEDABAD, AJMER, ALLAHABAD, BANGALORE, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, DACCA, DELHI, KARACHI, KUALA-LUMPUR, LAHORE, LUCKNOW, MADRAS, MANDALAY, MANGALORE, NAGPUR, POONA, RANGOON, RAWALPINDI, TRIVANDRUM

THE INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

our SPECIALITY

Prompt Settlement of Claims.

ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE

For particulars apply to JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co., *Secretaries and Managers.*

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS C... P.P.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas, *Sold Everywhere.*

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.———Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number——— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Pay Rs. 50. Commission and Travelling allowance. Lucrative business. For terms send anna stamp. NOVELTY TRADING COMPANY, Bukharapole, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
A 1283

WANTED—A SCIENCE GRADUATE on Rs. 75—5—90—6—150. Only those who can join immediately should [redacted] for terms apply to MANAGER, The Ideal Hosiery Works, Ludhiana, (Punjab).
A R1268

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Mellows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

SALARY Rs. 75-250 p.m. in 30 days—We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn BY POST an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. Two days' FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Ask for prospectus. HAWAID COLLEGE, Rawalpindi.
A 27718

SITUATIONS WANTED.

UNDER-GRADUATE experienced wants TUITION, or POST in School. Low salary. Apply Box No. 1864, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1281

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Bombay Street Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—GODOWN, WORKSHOPS 90' by 25' on Pucka Road, monthly rent Rs. 85/- each and Dhobighats each with 40 Stones. Rent cheap. Apply HARIRAM BHIMJI SONS AND CO. Mount Road, Mazagon
C R3882.

GODOWNS—Large and small for Storage and Factories. Apply INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, Post Jacob Circle.
C 27585

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Short-hand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Marsban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

WANTED for a library, a good COLLECTION of NEW and SECOND-HANDS BOOKS on various subjects. Those wishing to dispose their lots at reasonable rates, communicate with full details. Box No. 1865, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R1232

GERMAN DIRECTORY—Ready in January. Price Rupees ten. Trade, name and address inserted for rupees five. Advertisements rates moderate. LAXMICHAND DOSSABHAI, Post Box 457, Bombay.
L R1272

PROFESSION.

"RAMALADNYA"—Poona, replies satisfactorily five queries in ONE Rupee. Question-Time required.
P R1275

WHITE LEPROSY—White-patches Surely changed very first day by our TONIC SPECIFIC and perfectly cured in a month INTERNALLY for 30 days and EXTERNALLY for 3 days use, if not price refunded. Price Rs. 7 both together. TONIC PHARMACY, DAR BHANGA.
P

LUCK is the paramount power that governs your fortune and if you want to know what is your luck now consult PROF. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader and Evil Counteractor, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
P

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Re. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY'S TYPEWRITER SALE at unheard of prices. Remington Rebuilt Typewriters, latest Models, equal to new in appearance and operation, Quality A Grade. Brand New Corona Four and Three. Also slightly used Remington Typewriters and all makes Worth a visit at 319, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.
T

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

KASHMIR 11 lb. Fresh thin skin WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples Hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each, 11 lb. Fresh thin skin ALMONDS, dried sweet APRICOTS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, FIGS, Rs. 13 each, 5½lb. tin PURE HONEY, Rs. 8. Prices Postage included. List on application. DAR BROS., Srinagar, KASHMIR.
F R3889

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

WANTED—An OPENER for single Jin of Messrs. Plott Bros., either new or second-hand in good order. Apply stating price and terms to Box No. 1866, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K 27735

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 1-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

SALE OF DIAMONDS.

THERE will be a sale by Public Auction at Panna of about 137 uncut diamonds, weighing 104 Rattis, of various sizes, recently dug out of Panna State mines, on the 15th of December, 1926.

The nearest station to Panna is Satna, G. I. P. and a Motor Service runs daily leaving Satna and Panna at 8 a.m. and reaching 3 hours later. For full particulars please apply to :—

DEWAN,
Panna State,
Bundelkhand, C. I
27689

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of a certified copy of the Will annexed to the property and credits of VYANKATESH DATTATRAYA DEVAL, of Mhaisal, Sangli State, a Hindu Inhabitant, and a Circus Proprietor. ..... Deceased.

(1) VISHNU BALKRISHNA PARANJPE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, and (2) GANESH DATTATRAYA DEVAL, of Miraj, Hindu Inhabitant, a Landed Proprietor, two of the Executors, according to the tenor of the last Will and Testament of the late Vyankatesh Dattatraya Deval, the deceased abovenamed. ..... Petitioners

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-third day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 23rd day of November, 1926.

Messrs. MANILAL KHER & SIQUEIRA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
27692

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office No. 9, Bank Street Fort, on SATURDAY, 27th November, 1926, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1926.

II.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

III.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

IV.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 22nd November to MONDAY, 6th December, 1926 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAGAVJEE MAGANLAL & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th November, 1926.
27667

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED from qualified PLUMBERS for plumbing work in Matheran. For particulars, apply to the PRESIDENT, Matheran Municipality before 10th December, 1926.
27694

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1032 of 1925.

RAMANBHAI LALBHAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, the only son and one of the Executors of the Will of the late LALLUBHAI TRICUMLAL, the original plaintiff herein, a Merchant, carrying on business as Shroff and Commission Agent under the name, style and firm of Pari Bechardas Manchand at Khara Kuwa, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

(1) DAYABHAI MULCHAND, (2) CHHAGANLAL DAYABHAI and (3) MANEKLAL DAYABHAI, all of Ahmedabad, Hindu Inhabitants, jointly carrying on business as grain merchants, under the name, style and firm of Chhaganlal Dayabhai at Ahmedabad, outside Bombay. ..... Defendants.

To,

CHHAGANLAL DAYABHAI and MANEKLAL DAYABHAI.

WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiff has filed a Plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff prays that the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 13,742-6-4 together with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of April, 1925, till judgment, costs of the suit and interest on judgment till payment at 6 per cent. per annum, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 15th day of February, 1927, at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the afternoon in person or by an Advocate, duly instructed by an attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 14th day of April, 1925.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
for Ag. Prothonotary.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

Sealed.

The 22nd day of November, 1926.

Messrs. MANCHERSHAH & NARMADASHANKAR,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
27726

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!
A CALENDER of 1927
Our Booklet with Calender will be given away gratis & post free.
Please book your order in advance.
RAJVAIDYA NARAYANJI KESHAVJI,
177, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2467 of 1926.

AHMED DAWOODBHOY, Khoja Mahomedan, residing at Andheri in the Suburban District of Bombay, a Cashier, in the firm of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Limited, at Waudby Road in Bombay on behalf of himself and all other the creditors of Dawoodbhoy Haji Hasham deceased.
Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) SULTANALLI HAJI RAHIMTULLA, Khoja Mahomedan, residing at Andheri, aforesaid but carrying on business in Bombay, (2) SORABJI DADABHOY BASTAVALA, of Bombay, Parsi, an Advocate of this Hon'ble Court, residing at Ravelin Street, within the Fort of Bombay, (3) RATANBAI, widow of Dawoodbhoy Haji Hasham deceased residing at Andheri, aforesaid. (4) ABDULLABHAI ALLADINBHAI DAMA, of Bombay, Khoja, residing at Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, all Executors named in the last Will of Dawoodbhoy Haji Hasham deceased ..... Defendants.

To,

The Creditors of the estate of the late Mr. DAWOODBHOY HAJI HASHAM.

Sirs,

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mirza in Chambers on the 14th day of October, 1926, Notice is hereby given under Order I Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the above suit has been filed in this Hon'ble Court by the Plaintiff abovenamed against the Defendants abovenamed on behalf of himself and on behalf of all the Creditors of the estate of his deceased father Mr. Dawoodbhoy Haji Hasham praying:—

(a) For an administration of the estate of the said Dawoodbhoy Haji Hasham by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court.

(b) For ascertainment of the amount due to the Creditors of the said estate and payment to them of the same.

(c) For an Order that in the event of the assets being insufficient to pay all the Creditors in full the Plaintiff may be paid first his amount of Rs. 4565-1-9 with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from 3rd June, 1926, till judgment.

(d) For accounts.
and

(e) For his costs.

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the hearing of the suit has been fixed for the 17th day of January, 1927.

Dated this 10th day of November, 1926.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Prothonotary.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 10th day November, 1926.

Messrs. SABNIS GOREGAOKER & SENJIT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
27691

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 615 of 1926.

HAJI DADA ABBA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Chakla Street, without the Fort of Bombay Plaintiff.

vs.

EBRAHIM JUSSAB, of Chumpa, Mahomedan Inhabitant, in the Bilaspur District, residing at Bumni Bazar, Chumpa ..... Defendant.

To,

EBRAHIM JUSAB, Esqr.,
The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff abovenamed has filed the above Suit against you to recover from you Rs. 9,534-11-0 with interest at 1½ per cent. per annum from the 3rd day of February, 1926, till Judgment and costs of the suit and this Honourable Court has fixed the 14th day of December, 1926, for hearing and final disposal of the above suit when you are required to appear in person or by advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Honourable Court, and Take Notice that if you fail to do so, the Suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 25th day of November, 1926.

RELE AND CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
27731

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BHANAJI TOLAJI, the Purchaser from the Mortgagees and Chellaji Dharmaji, Rajmal Chellaji and Vajechand Pragji, the Mortgagees of the undermentioned property all of Bombay Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days form the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situated, lying and being at Cavel Steet, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 250 sq. yds. (Two hundred and fifty square yards) or thereabout and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 215 and Collector's New No. 1841 and Cadastral Survey No. 1820, Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3674 and Street No. 60 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Cavel Street, on or towards the West by Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Bai Gokibai Damodar, on or towards the North by Sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by the property of Chelaji Dharamji Mala.

Dated this 22nd day of November, 1926.

DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
27723

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of AMAD JAFFAR ALLARAKHYA alias AHMAD JAFFER alias AHMED JAFFER ALLARAKHIA, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, late of Bombay Piecegoods and Cloth Merchant, residing at Jackeria Masjid, without the Fort ..... Deceased.

TYEB HAJI ELIAS, HAJI HAROON HAJI ABBA and HAJI MAMAD HAJI HASSAM, all of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan inhabitants, Merchants, residing at Jackeria Masjid, without the Fort, Executors named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, of they think fit before the grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR,

Th 20th day of November, 1926.

Messrs. JAMSEDJEE RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
27734

EYE TROUBLES.
of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2116 of 1926.

Messrs. GANGARAM KHUBCHAND a firm, carrying on business as Shroffs and Money-Lenders at Jackeria Masjid, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

1 DACHEPALLE PEDDA APPALARAJU, (2) DACHEPALLE CHINNA APPALARAJU and (3) DACHEPALLE CHITTI APPALARAJU and (4) DACHEPALLE RANGNAIKULU, all of Vijyanagram City in the District of Vizagapatam carrying on business as Merchants in Vijyanagram City under the name and style of Dachepalle Rangnaikulu and Sons ..... Defendants.

To

DACHEPALLE PEDDA APPALARAJU,
DACHEPALLE CHITTI APPALARAJU,
and
DACHEPALLE RANGNAIKULU,
The Defendants Nos. 1, 3, and 4 above-named.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs above-named have filed the above Suit against you to recover from you Rs. 4,021-4-9 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the 29th day of August, 1926, till Judgment and costs of the suit and this Honourable Court has fixed the 14th day of December, 1926, for hearing and final disposal of the above suit when you are required to appear in person or by advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and if you fail to do so, the Suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

—Dated this 25th day of November 1926.

RELE AND CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

27730

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

By the order of Messrs. Valad Mahomed Abdul Rehman and Noormahomed Sulleman, the Executors of the estate of Late Mr. Haji Mahomed Haji Umer, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO. will sell by public Auction on MONDAY, the 29th November 1926 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the following:—

Gold watches, chains, neckchain, buttons, waist chain, diamond rose ring and buttons, silver rings, armlet, amber necklace, etc., etc.

AS WELL AS:—

Austrian safe with stand, cupboards, teapoy, chairs, beds, bench, carpet, hanging and table lamps, swings, China plates and bowls, Binoculars, clock, cooking utensils, boiler, crockery and glassware, wearing apparels, etc. etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES OF GREY SUITINGS.

By the order of Messrs. W. F. Murdoch & Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Keshrimal Shivdhan & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by public Auction on MONDAY, the 29th November, 1926, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

K. S. & Co.—2086—4539-40 & 4545: 3 cases of grey suiting 56".

N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Tel. No. 23409.
20, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PEARL & EMERALD NECKLACES AND 3 PEARL & DIAMOND NOSERINGS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee Seth Makhanlal Bhajranglal and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Messrs. Sardarmull Fulchand of Delhi, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will on Wednesday the 1st day of December 1926 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public Auction at their Auction Rooms, next to Apollo Street Post Office Fort, Bombay, the undermentioned Jewellery:—

2 Pearl & Emerald Necklaces (Mala).
3 Pearl & Diamond Noserings.

Terms:—25 per cent. Deposit, Delivery next day.

J. S. MODY & Co.
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

TO-NIGHT Krishna Co.'s greatest Comic Production THIS WEEK

PER CHANCE
OR
RAM BHAROSE

CHIEF CHARACTERS:—

Miss ARMELINE Miss GULAB Miss KUSUM
Mr. PARBHUDAS—Mr. NANDRAM

A BEAUTIFUL COMIC DRAMA full of laughing Stunts.

Story by SHIVLAL NAIK—Scenario KRISHNA KUMAR—Director Mr. MEHTA.
Photographer—Mr. LUHAR, B. Sc. Don't miss to see with your Children.
On Saturday and Sunday 2-30. DAILY at 4-30, 6-30, 9 & 11-15 P. M.

COMING—VIJAY PRODUCTION:—

FEARLESS PHANTOM

KRISHNA CINEMA DUBASH THEATRE New Charney Road.

CRASHING
All Comedy Programme
First National Pictures
Present
HARRY LANGDON
Who now Shares Film Comedy Honours with Charlie Chaplin and Harold Lloyd, in his latest picture which sweeps everything before it.
'TRAMP, TRAMP, TRAMP'
4 REELS
A slashing, smashing super comedy
The Biggest Comedian in the funniest show in Town.
'Felix at the Gold Rush'
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE,
TIME 6, 8 & 10 P. M. MATINEE TO-DAY & TO-MORROW at 4 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA, Roval Opera House.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
TO-MORROW AT 6 P M.
MADAN THEATRES, LD.
Have pleasure in presenting
THE
STAIVRNAKY DANCERS
RUSSIAN BALLET
OF
20 FIRST CLASS ARTISTS 20
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P. M.
SUNDAY, MATINEE at 6 P. M
"La Taverne De La Mort"
AND
"SYLPHIDE"
POPULAR PRICES.
Booking at Rose & Co. upto 1 p. m.
After 3-30 p. m. at the Theatre.

THE GRAND ZOO BALL

THE ZOO BALL which will take place on Saturday, the 11th of December at the PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMKHANA, Cooperage at 9.30 p.m. (S.T.) is to be in aid of Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund for Bombay and the Happy Home for the Street Blind of Bombay. The Ball is under the patronage and in the presence of Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Wilson. The costumes will be imitative of Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Flowers and Insects only or Evening Dress. No other Fancy Costume will be allowed. Very good prizes will be given for the best gentleman and lady in all the four divisions. It is to be hoped that the whole of Bombay will help both these two very deserving objects and will come to the Ball in vast numbers. It is also to be hoped that everybody will come in fancy costume which will help towards the gaiety of the Ball. The following have been the contributions towards the expenses of the Ball so far:

Mr. Nanabhoy Hormusjee Bhiwandiwala has promised to give Rs. 1,500 towards the half of the cost of suppers.
Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., has promised to give the brass band.
Mrs. J. K. Mehta has promised to give the Bohemian Band.

Miss Mama the Novelties.
Mr. Hormusjee M. Mehta has promised to pay the half cost of illumination, viz., Rs. 500 and Mr. S. D. Billimoria has promised to give the other half for the illumination, viz., Rs. 500.

Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart. has very kindly promised to pay the deficiencies up to an amount not exceeding the total amount subscribed towards the expenses.
Further contributions will be published as they come in.

The cost of tickets will be Couples, Rs. 10. Single Ladies Rs. 5, Single Gentlemen Rs. 7. Supper Tables for six Rs. 24 per table or Rs. 4 per head. The small sitting-out-tables where light refreshments and drinks will be served can be reserved for Rs. 2 each. Booking opens on November 1st at Rose and Co. Those who already have tickets should book at Rose and Co., also.

PRECIOUS CINEMA (Now under the Management of Mr. RUSTOMJI DORABJI, the Proprietor of the West-End and Wellington Cinemas.)
THE MOST SENSATIONAL DRAMA
EVER SCREENED IN BOMBAY!
TO-NIGHT - THIS WEEK.
'HARRY HILL'S CHASE OF DEATH'
7 parts full of Thrilling Incidents and Exciting Stunts! THE DARING ADVENTURES OF A FILM STAR!
Her own Directors were plotting to take her life while taking scenes for her Film! Why?
STUNTS AGALORE—Beautiful Photography and Perfect Acting! Thrilling Romance
An astounding catastrophe on a broken bridge over an yawning precipice—a marvellous rescue from the Vulture-house—Splindid natural scenery and Mighty Snow-capped mountains!
THE GREATEST DETECTIVE STORY Produced in an exciting way with lavish grandeur.
FIVE SHOWS TO-DAY: 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

IMPERIAL CINEMA
(LAMINGTON ROAD)
Presents TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK
IMPERIAL FILM COMPANY'S
Most Thrilling and Sensational Historical Production:—
THE MIDNIGHT RIDER
Featuring Miss ZILLOO and other known Stars.
IT DEPICTS
The most chivalrous Episodes from the History of Rajputana and shows bravery, self-sacrifice and generosity of Rajputs in a touching Manner.
PLEASE SEE
The charming Mountain Scenes, natural views, and Horsemanship of excellent type, and other Warlike Scenes rarely witnessed in Indian films.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS:—At 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 P M.

Danger is delight to "Hutch"
Needless to say it has thrills galore, lavish sets and a supporting cast of amazing strength headed by Edith Thornton, Shaldon Lewis and Virginia Pearson.
Any stunt that is demanded by the script, the star has to go through—DON'T MISS!
"Lightning Hutch"
Featuring: The greatest dare-devil on the Screen.
CHARLES HUTCHISON
Scenes of Thrilling action and Compelling interest will spellbound you to your seats.
A serial which is shown first time in India.
Also 2 Reels Roaring Comedy.
TIME: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.
Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 P. M.
GLOBE CINEMA. SANDHURST ROAD.

Has made a record
Kohinoor Film Co.'s Picture
FAIRY of CEYLON
OR
LANKANI LADI
Whenever screened has drawn the public like any thing. And so it is a record picture
Mr. KHALIL and Miss GOUHAR
Are at their best
Don't Fail This Week
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.
Time and Rates as Usual.

BEST EXCHANGE RATES
GIVEN FOR ALL
FOREIGN MONEY
Sovereigns, Sterling Notes, Dollar Notes, Francs, Lira, Yen, etc., bought and sold at best gain to Customers. Drafts on London procured at the ruling rate.
We also sell rare Curios, Antiques, Sandalwood ware, Art Brassware, and Travelling Kit; Fine Nilgiri Teas and Pure Eucalyptus Oil.
Call at our shop to-day or drop us a card.
E. I. DALVI & Co.
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club

COOK—EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE.
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
BG. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE.
BOMBAY AGENTS: MAR... & CO.

PRIMAPHONES.
SPRING WINDING MODEL

Mahogany, Oak or Walnut polished Cabinet World-renowned "THORENS SWISS MAKE" all steel nickel plated Double spring motor, most reliable and perfect motor in the world. Full Swing nickel plated Tone-arm. Imperial Sound box. Allwood floating Horn.
MODEL No. 104, Rs. 100.
Illustrated Catalogue on request.
Sole Importers and Distributors,
BOMBAY PHONO GENERAL AGENCY,
520-22, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "SIR MANGALDAS' WADY" SITUATE AT GIRGAUM ROAD, LAMINGTON ROAD and TRIBHOWAN ROAD, (FORMERLY KNOWN AS KHETVADY MAIN ROAD), BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Kisondas Tribhowandas Mangaldas the Plaintiff in the High Court suit No. 1354 of 1922 Kisondas T. Mangaldas vs. Gordhandas T. Mangaldas and others) and pursuant to the directions given by the Arbitrator Mr. J. B. Kanga as per Consolidated Consent Decree made in Suits No. 3389 of 1920 (Gordhandas vs. Kisondas) No. 6663 of 1921 (Gordhandas vs. Kisondas) No. 2017 of 1921 (Kisondas vs. Gordhandas) and No. 1354 of 1922 (Kisondas vs. Gordhandas and others) on the 13th day of December, 1922, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public Auction TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 28th instant at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property subject to a reserve in lots in the order mentioned below.

The remaining lots Nos. 7, 6, and 3 will be sold TO-MORROW SUNDAY the 28th Instant at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.) in the compound of Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy's bungalow.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan please apply to Messrs. Payne and Co. at their office at Mercantile Bank building, Esplanade Road or to the undersigned at their office in Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF IVORY.

Under instructions from [illegible], Esq., the Receiver [illegible] No. 2180 of [illegible] Fazul) Messrs. [illegible] day SATURDAY, [illegible] by Public Auction at [illegible] (S.T.) at their rooms:—

[illegible]ge lot of ivory about 20 maunds.

[illegible]posit of 25 per cent. will be required [illegible]time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME VALUABLE MADE TO ORDER FURNITURE OF THE LATEST DESIGN AND BEST WORKMANSHIP RICH VELVET PILE CARPETS, ONE HANDSOME LARGE ROLL TOP OFFICE TABLE, ICE BOX, &c.

TOMORROW SUNDAY, the 28th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at No. 1 Rahim Mansion (2nd Floor) near Hotel Majestic, Colaba Causeway valuable and handsome made to order furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, glass, porcelain and platedware, sliding dining table, leather lined chairs, mirror back sideboards, dinner waggons, suite of drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, mirror back and silver cabinets, rich velvet pile carpets, table ornaments, English small cabinet for ornaments by 'Maple' iron cots with mattresses, single and double mirror door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, one handsome large roll top office table, dressing chest of drawers ,store cupboard, meatsafe, cooking utensils, ice box etc., the property of M. J. Giles, Esqr., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 27th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the bank and concerned:—

1 piece 51½ yards chocolette and blue jeans.

1 piece 40 yards white shirtings.

1 Bale 500 flannel belts.

The property of a gentleman proceeded Home:—

A lot of furniture consisting of Book-case, writing table, Revolving chair, Baby cot, Easel, carved teapoys, wall mirror, carpets, etc.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Manager appointed in re. Fidahusein Adamji Janjali a lunatic.

One iron safe on stand, chairs, marble top table etc.

AT 2-20 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred, Brougham.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.

1 Bay Arab horse in harness.

1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of the Assessor and Collector Bombay Municipality:—

Two carriages.

By order of the concerned:—1 Fiat Landaulette in good running order.

BENNETT & CO.,

BANKING

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called Up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.

Branches and Sub-Agencies.

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Moradabad
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Mussoorie
Amritsar	Hapur	Muttra
Bareilly	Hathras	Nagpur
Benares	Jhansi	Naini Tal
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Patna
Cawnpore	Lahore	Rae Bareli
Cawnpore City	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Chandausi	Lucknow	Rangoon
Dehra Dun	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Delhi	Lyallpur	Sitapur
Etawah	Meerut	

CORRESPONDENTS.

In all the principal towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS:

The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.

Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.

Loans and Cash Credits granted.

Currency Notes of any circle, Cheque and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on [illegible] at Head Office and at any of [illegible]

Passenger Letters of [illegible] available for use on [illegible] India Steam Na[illegible] Line[illegible] and Orien[illegible] of the Office[illegible] the P. & O. Steam Navi[illegible]y and British India [illegible] Company and at any [illegible] the [illegible] and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch
Allahabad Bank Building.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).

(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,,	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,,	89,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

Bank of India, Ld,

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:

THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING

Eastern Bank, Ltd.

(Incorporated in England).

HEAD OFFICE:

2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3

BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserved Fund	£ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bhomby-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security [illegible]very description of Banking and Ex. [illegible] Business undertaken. Purchases and [illegible] British and Foreign Securities [illegible]on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26	25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ...	30,92,651

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Rs.

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Peshawar City
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Patiala
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Cawnpore	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Calcutta	Kasur	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Simla
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Srinagar
Gojra	Multan City	
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—

INTEREST allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

OPPORTUNITY FOR ENGLAND.

"WE CLAIM EQUAL PARTNERSHIP."

NO DISLOYALTY TOWARDS EMPIRE.

INDIA IS EMPIRE'S GREATEST ASSET.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, Oct. 28.

One of the most notable gatherings associated with the visit of the Empire Parliamentary Delegation to Australia took place last night (27th October, 1926) at Queen's Hall, Federal Parliament House, where the visitors were entertained to a banquet by the Commonwealth and State Government. There were present over 250 guests including Ministers and leading public men. The Acting Prime Minister (Dr. Page) presided. The lofty hall hung with th portraits of Australian statesmen has been the scene of many historic assemblages, but probably none had exemplified in a more striking manner the width of the Empire's boundaries and the spirit of self-help and mutual friendship which animates the peoples of the Empire than that last night. The Acting Prime Minister proposed the toast of the guests and was supported by the Premier of Victoria and the Leaders of Opposition in the Federal and State Parliaments. The response on behalf of the Delegates was made by the Marquis of Salisbury, the right Honourable Sir Thomas Smart, (South Africa) and Mr. Shanmukham Chetti (India).

In commenting on Mr. Shanmukham Chetti's speech, "The Herald" remarked "a frank and manly speech, well balanced and well delivered, it was greeted with warm applause, and as the gathering broke up a moment later, Mr. Chetti was surrounded by white Australians and complimented."

MR. CHETTI.

The following is the text of Mr. Shanmukham Chetti's speech:—

Dr. Page, Mr. Premier, My Lord and Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in associating myself with the response made by my colleagues to the toast proposed in such kind words and received with so much cordiality. It has often been repeated that the visit of the Empire Parliamentary Delegation is a matter of serious importance to the Empire. We have been deeply touched by the hospitality of your people; we have been greatly charmed by the scene and grandeur of your country; we have been keenly impressed by its vast resources of which you are so justly proud, and we sincerely hope that during this magnificent tour our outlook has been widened and that we have enabled you to have a better appreciation of the problems confronting the Empire and the respective countries which we have the honour to represent. It appears to me a happy coincidence that our visit synchronises with the meeting of the Imperial Conference in London (Hear, hear). Without meaning any disrespect to the great statesmen that are conferring in Downing Street. I might venture to say that, considered solely in its representative capacity, our meeting here is as important an event as the meeting of the Empire Premiers in London. Unhampered by party prejudices, and uninfluenced by any other consideration except the welfare of the Empire at large, we have come here to understand something of the problem of Australia and to enable you to understand something of the problems with which we are faced in our countries.

WHITE AUSTRALIA" POLICY.

Coming as I do from a little-understood and often misunderstood country, I appreciate the opportunity that this visit has given me to tell you something of what is taking place in my country. It is a great pity that very few people outside India really take any trouble to understand the history, culture and aspirations of the Indian people; and very often the conditions prevailing in India are misunderstood and misrepresented. When I had an opportunity to discuss this matter with one of your leading public men, he told me that the apathy of some of the Australians to take any interest in Indian affairs is due to the delicate situation created by your "White Australia" policy. I am not competent to pronounce any judgment on the wisdom or otherwise of that policy; but it would be better for all concerned if I tell you what our attitude is towards that policy. We stand by the resolution of the Imperial Conference which has recognized the right of each Dominion to regulate the character and composition of its population. We recognise your right to control your migration policy, as you recognise our right in this matter.

FULL RIGHTS FOR INDIAN SETTLERS.

But we claim that you and every other dominion must abide by the other resolution of the Imperial Conference which is a corollary to the resolution about which I spoke. It was laid down that the disabilities imposed on the Indians lawfully domiciled in the Dominions were inconsistent with Imperial solidarity. You will all agree with me that I am not making any extravagant claim when I say that India expects you to fully acquiesce in that part of the Imperial Conference Resolution and to confer full citizenship rights upon all Indians who have made this country their home. I am glad that in this matter, we have very little complaint against you and I gladly take this opportunity of expressing our grateful appreciation of the action of the Federal Parliament in giving the franchise to the Indian settlers and in enabling them to get the benefits of old age and invalid pensions. (Cheers). I sincerely hope that the splendid example of the Federal Parliament would be followed by the Parliaments of Queensland and Western Australia which have not yet seen their way to confer these privileges on the Indian Settlers in these territories.

INDIA'S SOLIDARITY.

I venture to say that the conditions prevailing in my country were very often misunderstood and misrepresented. While I admit that differences exist amongst my people, I must say that these differences are very often unduly magnified. When I come to think of it, I am not sure whether our differences are more serious than those that exist between Englishmen and Scotchmen. (Laughter). Some of you might have heard of an incident that is said to have taken place in a London Hospital. A Scotch patient in the hospital was almost dying and expressed a desire that in his last moments he would like to hear the music of bagpipes. The bagpipe was immediately brought and played. The result was marvellous. The Scotch patient completely recovered and—all the English patients died. (Laughter). I believe our differences are not so fundamental. (Laughter).

THE NATIONAL AWAKENING.

Not only are our differences magnified, but our national aspirations are completely misinterpreted. A remark of the great Dean of St. Paul's—Dean Inge—in his recently published book is typical of what I mean by the misinterpretation of our national aspirations. The venerable Dean observes that "in the next great Empire trouble, the attitude of India would be doubtful." I venture to state with all the emphasis that I can command that the attitude of India is as much beyond doubts as the attitude of Australia (Cheers). After all we need not attach great value to the lay thoughts of a gloomy Dean. Such a remark is the result of a complete failure to understand the psychology of the Indian national movement. Rightly understood the new movement in India is nothing but the awakening of the consciousness of political self-respect of the Indian people (Hear, hear).

This result, this awakening have been brought about mainly by two causes—the education we have received and the influence of the new ideas which spread as a result of the Great War. Sixty years ago when it was resolved to impart to the Indian people education on Western lines, Lord Macaulay prophesied that as a result of this experiment the day will come when Indians will claim equal partnership with the British people. That day, he said, will be the proudest day in the history of the British Empire. The day that Macaulay foresaw has dawned in India (Cheers). Added to this, India was greatly influenced by the new ideas about nationality and self-determination which were disseminated as a result of the Great War. You cannot expect that the heart of India will not throb with these ideas of Freedom. To interpret the Indian national movement as a sign of disloyalty to the Empire exhibits either a lamentable lack of understanding or a wilful misrepresentation of the real mind of India. The will to remain within the Empire exists in India but let me say frankly that there exists also the strong will to remain not in servitude, but in equal and honourable partnership with the white races (Applause).

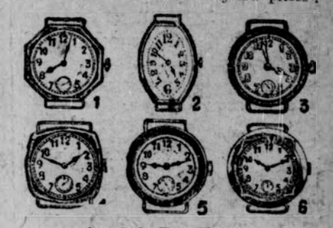
"FIT TO LIVE AS YOUR EQUALS."

Those that speak of the inferiority of the coloured races especially of India do not know anything about our ancient, proud and sensitive civilisation. Perhaps you do not realise how keenly even the suggestion of inferiority is resented by our people. I believe I am addressing an audience of good Christians; and may I remind them that Jesus Christ was a coloured man? How then can you say that superiority or inferiority is inherent in the colour of an individual or race? On the battlefields of three continents our valiant men fought and died side by side with your heroes; (Applause) and if we are fit to die as your equals are we not also fit to live as your equals?

The British Empire has great achievements to its credit. But the greatest of all its achievements to my mind is the opportunity that it has created for the union of races belonging to different cultures and civilisations. (Hear, hear). It is the membership of India within the Empire that furnishes this unique opportunity. A self-governing and contented India will be the greatest asset of the Empire. The Empire stands for great ideals; it has noble traditions. Enable us also to feel that we too are the custodians of these high ideals and the inheritors of these sacred traditions. In this great ambition of ours I plead for your sympathetic understanding. When I go back from your hospitable shores to my own country, may I carry with me a message of good wishes to my people and tell them that the kind and freedom-loving people of Australia are prepared to extend the hand of comradeship to their Indian brethren across the seas and gladly welcome them to participate in the privileges, to bear the burdens and shoulder the responsibilities implied in the membership of this Great Britannic Commonwealth of Nations—the greatest Empire known to history (Loud and prolonged applause).

Ladies!

Here are some pretty Wrist Watches for you
FASHIONABLE:
RELIABLE:
ACCURATE
Swiss Make
We are clearing a big stock at ridiculously low prices!



Any Style You Choose
14 kt. Pure Gold Lever .. .. Rs. 25
18 kt. Pure Gold Lever .. .. Rs. 30
FANCY ATTRACTIVE DIALS.
FULL JEWELLED LEVER MOVEMENT
Highly Tempered Springs.
Specially constructed for continual hard wear in India
Every Watch carries our 3 years' Guarantee.
Absolutely Reliable!
FREE!
A beautiful moire silk strap given free with each watch
ORDER NOW!
Wilson Watch Co.,
HORNBY ROAD, - - - BOMBAY
Ask for our illustrated Catalogue

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrijlal Ranchhordas.)

New York Futures

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening Market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2.15 A.M. after midnight on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton markets as per our client's instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Markets.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars please write to:—

THE MANAGER,
Cot Tel. Inf. Service.
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add. "COMEALONG."
Tel. Nos. 23877, 23644.

By Appointment to
H. E. the VICEROY of India
AND
H.E. the GOVERNOR of Bombay.

V.V. WAGH
SCULPTOR

6, NEW QUEEN'S ROAD,
BOMBAY 4.

Marble and bronze busts and statues executed to order.

Full size bronze statues of Lok. TILAK & DADABHAI NOWROJI ready for sale.

RIDE A
B·S·A
"Perfect in Every Part"
BICYCLE

All B.S.A. prices reduced. B. S. A. Roadster Model reduced to
Rs. 153 net.
Latest price list sent post free
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
(Opp. Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son,
313, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Also Arsenal Road, - - - POONA.

Shall I never get better?

He is always saying this. As a matter of fact he is really ill, but it is his own fault. He has let his blood get into such a bad state that he is easily subject to any ailment. Even now he cannot take his food, his body is a mass of horrible sores and boils and he gets no pleasure from life whatever. Compare him with the people who take Kruschen Salts every day. They are healthy, and look healthy. Their skin is clear and beautiful.

A tiny dose of Kruschen Salts (the magic powder) every day keeps the blood and liver in perfect condition.

The six natural salts in Kruschen free the system from all impurities and bad matter, which are the cause of most ailments and diseases. Kruschen Salts make you well and keep you from the ills of India, and give you a new outlook on life. You feel strong, powerful, ready for anything, and full of joy.

Get a bottle and start the daily dose. Taken in tea, they are tasteless.

Kruschen Salts

THE MAGIC POWDER.

To Quickly Get Rid of SCIATICA

There are many things capable of giving temporary relief from the agony of Sciatica, but you will find that De Witt's Pills do much more than this. They reach the cause of the trouble. They enable your kidneys to dispose of the uric acid that is irritating the great sciatic nerve and thus completely banish your pain.

You need not hesitate to try De Witt's Pills. They have been used successfully for upwards of forty years and many thousands of people praise them as a reliable and speedy remedy for Sciatica and all ailments due to an excess of uric acid in the blood.

Ask your Chemist To-day for

De WITT'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER PILLS

USED WITH SUCCESS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD FOR OVER FORTY YEARS

The circular enclosed in every box gives full directions for the use of De Witt's Pills, and they may be taken with confidence and safety by men, women and children. *De Witt's Pills are never touched by hand and they contain no animal fats nor any harmful or habit-forming drugs.* Take them for *Scalding Pains, Rheumatism, Urinary Disorders, Backache, Bladder Trouble, Lumbago, Sciatica, or Painful Joints* and in every case they will give prompt relief and quickly effect a cure. Your nearest chemist sells De Witt's Pills and the moderate price places them within your easy reach. Ask for a box to-day.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED NOW

FOR

"MIZPAH" JOCK SUSPENSORY No. 44

Made in three sizes:

SMALL, MEDIUM AND LARGE.

Selling— small and Medium: at Rs.2/10 each. Large. Rs.2/12

MERCERIZED Soft Lighter Quality, 1/- Extra.

SOLE AGENTS:—**MADON HEALTH DEPOT**

Dr. Erachsha Building, 249, Hornby Road, Fort.

E. AFRICAN LETTER.

WHITES' NEW MOVE.

UGANDA INDIANS GRIEVANCES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MOMBASA, October 30.

All know that Mr. Amery, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, openly supported the idea of White Settlement throughout the British Empire and the White settlers, backed up by the Colonial Office, have been able to set up a new institution through the medium of which they propose to flood Kenya Colony, with the White settlers and to make it a White Colony. It is the electors' Association at Nairobi. It has been formed with a view as set out in the constitution (a) to provide at all times a link between the elected members of the Kenya Legislative Council and the electors (Europeans only) and (b) to watch over the interests of the electors and to take such steps as may be necessary to safeguard them, this new Association, it is announced, will dictate the policy to be adopted and followed by the unofficial European members on the Kenya Legislative Council and it is feared the White settlers may compel the Local Government to introduce various measures which would compel the Natives to work on the farms of the White settlers.

INDIAN REPRESENTATION ON TANGANYIKA COUNCIL.

The Tanganyika correspondent of the "Indian Daily Mail" in his letter to that paper writes that it would be wrong on the part of the Indians in Tanganyika territory to ask for seats on the Legislative Council on the basis of the representation of numbers or communities as the East Africa Commission thought that such a step would be too premature. But we, who are here on the spot, do not find any justification in favour of his argument. Out of the ten nominated seats only two have been given to Indians and looking to the vested interests of the Indians in Tanganyika the representation is quite inadequate. The "African Comrade," the most popular Indian weekly at Dar-es-salaam, has taken up the matter seriously in its editorial columns and every Indian is for more representation. It seems the correspondent has misunderstood the situation or is ill-informed. The question of representation in Tanganyika we take in this light that as British subjects in the mandated Territory of Tanganyika we are by way of right entitled to at least equal representation on the Council. If we let go our right of claim to equal representation, we shall have to repent for it when the scheme of White Settlements which Sir Donald Cameron, the Governor of the Territory, with the support of the Colonial Office, has determined to carry out becomes a fact and when the wide country is flooded up with White settlers who will not allow the Indians to raise a cry then. We would urge the Government of India to take up this question in time before it is too late. The Indians in Tanganyika, as well as in Kenya and Uganda strongly resent the utterly inadequate representation given to them on the Tanganyika Council. Indians are not the people to put obstacles in the development and progress of the country. They have been and still they are the real people who are clothing the naked Natives and imparting education to the primitive Africans in this country.

INDIANS' FRIEND.

The Indians in East Africa owe a deep debt of gratitude to Pandit Benarsi Das for the news that he is sending here from India. Every letter of his to the 'African Comrade" of Dar-es-salaam contains very useful and instructive suggestions and he will be pleased to hear that these have begun to receive the attention of his countrymen here. His suggestion of starting a daily newspaper from Mombasa, the centre for all the East African Territories is to become a fact within a couple of months. Hon. Mr. J. B. Pandya, a merchant and a prominent Indian leader of Mombasa, has decided to start a paper on the lines suggested by Panditji and the press machinery it is said, is on the way to Mombasa. It is rumoured that the paper will appear in the beginning of January 1927. This is due to Panditji's efforts to persuade his countrymen here by constantly pouring in his letters and this has made him, I could say, the "Esteemed Friend of Indians" in the East African Territories.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT AND THE CONGRESS.

The newspapers from India received by the last mail bring us the welcome news of the election of Mr. Shrinivasa Iyengar as the President elect of the forthcoming sessions of The Indian National Congress at Gauhati. We who are in these far off countries, offer our hearty congratulations to Mr. Iyengar on his being elected as the President of the Congress. At the same time if we were to request him to cast a glance towards us it would not be in any circumstances wrong. We would like to draw his attention to the Foreign Department that has been established in the Congress last year. We are grateful to the leaders for the creation of this department. But it is a matter of great regret that nothing has been done by this department though it would be nearly now a year. We wish Mr. Iyengar would do his utmost to make the hands of the Foreign Department Committee stronger and carry the scheme of work prepared by Pandit Benarsi Das Chaturvedi and adopted by the All-India Congress Committee. Further we would request him to give ample time to these leaders who are always taking interest in the cause of Indians abroad, to fully explain the situation of our countrymen and we hope he would not disappoint us in this.

INDIANS IN UGANDA.

Pandit Benarsi Das is, perhaps, the only man besides Mr. Andrews, who is direct in correspondence with his friends in the Colonies and he is the only man to send us communications and give us useful initiatives through the medium of East African Indian papers. From one of his letters to the "African Comrade" it appears that there is an impression in India that our countrymen in Uganda Protectorate are quite safe and have no grievances at all. But it is not so. The Immigration Ordinance that requires every Indian to enter into a security bond for Shs. 1,000 is still the stumbling block in the way of the Indian immigrants to that Protectorate. Under this Ordinance last year several Indians were deprived of their gross yearly earnings in the form of fine for fine obeying the law. Besides this there are several other grievances such as segregation in railways, segregation in townships, the question of representation on the Council, etc. The Government of the Protectorate has recently decided to segregate the Indian community in township in the face of the policy of non-segregation laid down in the White Paper of July 1923 and has refused to grant consent to transfer certain plots in Kampala Township. The Governor of the Protectorate in the beginning assured the Indian community there that consent to transfer will be given on application being made to the authorities concerned. Relying upon the same Indians purchased some plots and when they applied for consent to transfer, the Government has replied that in view of the legal decision arrived at by the Crown Counsels no such consent could be given. This action of the Government has brought a great pecuniary loss to the Indian community there and still the Government is not considering the question at all. It is unnecessary to say that the fate of the Indians in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory is being forged in the same furnace, on the same anvil and on the same parallel lines as their brethren's in South Africa.

An Unprecedented Offer!

TILL 31ST DECEMBER 1926.

TARACHAND PURSRAM

PIONEER JEWELLER IN THE EAST Will allow **SPECIAL DISCOUNT**

On the ENTIRE STOCK to enable

HIS NUMEROUS PATRONS TO OBTAIN

'Xmas & New Year's Presents

AT ABSOLUTELY CHEAP PRICES

Please Note New Address:— **73, MEDOWS STREET, FORT,**

Telephone No. 20289. (Next door in Medows Street from Old Establishment.)

LALIMLI PURE WOOL Travelling Rugs

for thoroughly dependable service

TARTAN RUGS
In 60 authentic Clan Tartans. Size 90"x60" Rs 13/3 each.

CHECK RUGS
In a varied selection of smart designs
90"x60" and 100"x54" Rs. 10/12, Rs. 12/- and Rs. 13/12 each

REVERSIBLE RUGS
Different design on each side. Supplied in two qualities Rs. 23/- and Rs. 37/8 each.

Send for particulars of the complete range.

Guaranteed Pure Wool

TRADE MARK

Lalimli Manufactures can be obtained locally from:—
Messrs Samual Fitze & Co., Ltd., Mills Depot, Bank Street, Opposite Head Office Imperial Bank, Bombay. The Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Co., Ltd., Times Buildings, Fort and Carnac Road and Princess Street, Bombay. The Deccan Stores Co., Sitaram Buildings, Crawford Market, Bombay. The Hind Co-operative Stores Ltd., 250, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. The Asoka Swadeshi Stores Ltd., The Asoka Buildings, Princess Street, Bombay. Messrs Vamnalidas Ranchordas Lavei, Outside Punch Koova Gate, Ahmedabad.

The CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS Co

(BRANCH OF THE BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION LTD)

POST BOX No 5 CAWNPORE

L.232.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK HOLIDAY.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

November 25th being a holiday in America (Thanksgiving Day) all New York markets and the New Orleans cotton market were closed yesterday.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 25.
To-day's

Demand Bills Unquoted.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 25

Fair Rio Coffee, (No. 7, quality), Spot Holiday.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 25.
To-day's Closing.

November	6.72+.03
December	6.71+.03
January	6.77+.03
February	6.78+.02
March	6.82+.02
April	6.86+.02
May	6.93+.02
June	6.95+.1
July	7.01+.02
August	7.04+.01
September	7.06+.01
October	7.08+.0-
November	7,08+.01
Middling Spot	6.96+.09

Liverpool, Nov. 25.
To-day's sales (bales).

Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	300
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 25.

November	13.34+.02
December	13.10+.02
January	12.96+.03
February	12.92+.03
March	12.87+.02
April	12.85+.02
May	12.85+.02
June	12.80+.02
July	12.78+.02
August	12.75+.02
September	12.83+.02
October	12.86+.02
November	12.93+.02
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	14.65—10

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 25.
To-day's closing.

Scinde Good	4.80+.05
Scinde Fine	5.10+.05
Scinde Fine	5.40+.05
[illegible] Good	4.90+.05
[illegible]	5.20+.05
[illegible]	5.50+.05
[illegible]	5.65+.05
[illegible]	5.95+.05
[illegible]	6.25+.05
[illegible]	5.50+.05
[illegible]	5.90+.05
[illegible]	6.30+.05

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 25.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Dec/Jan shipment quited £7 3/4
Custorseed Bmbay.—
Nov/Dec shipment sellers £19.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore. Real Bold ton.—
Nov/Dec shipment nominal £17 7/8.
Rapeseed, Toria, Bold ton.—
Nov/Dec shipment sellers £17 7/8.
Rapeseed, Toria, Bold ton.—
Nov/Dec shipment sellers £17 3/4.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET

London, Nov. 25.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
Jan/Feb shipment value 52/3
Rosario Santa Fe. per 62½ lb.
Jan/Feb shipment value 52/6.
Market: Very quiet but steady.
Wheat, Australian.—
Jan/Feb shipment offered 55/..
Market:—Very quiet but steady.—
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
Nov/Dec shipment value 58/-
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
Dec/Jan shipment L'pool offered 57/6.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 25.

T T Berlin on London	20.42 7/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.13 1/4
T T Brussels on London	34.87
T T Madrid on London	32.02
T T Milan on London	114.95
T T Berne on London	25.16
T T Paris on London	136.00

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 25.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4 23/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4 3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 3/4 p.c.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

3 months 4 23/32 per cent.
6 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 1/2 to 3/4 per cent.
1 month 2 per cent nom.
3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.
Bombay, 26th november 1926.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 25.

Silver:—America sold, China also sold, Bazars bought.
Spot 25 1/4.
Forward 25 1/16.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 25.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £20
Hongkong and Shahghai Bank (London Register) £118-1/2
P and O Banking Corporatioh £10.3/4
National Bank £47-3/4
Eastern Bank £6.1.4
Fundilig Loan 5 per cent. £84-3/4
Conversion Loan £74.5/8
Indian Loan 5½ per cent. £102.3/4
Rupee Paper 3½ per ceht. Sterling Loan £70
Government Securities 3 per cent. £59-5/8
Consols £54.1/2
War Loan 5 per cent. £100
Victory Bonds 4 per ceht. £92

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 25.
To-day's price.

Copper, English Best Selected £63.3/4
Copper Braziers £73
Yellow Metal £68
Spelter, Hard £29-1/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge £17.1/4
Tin Block £311.1/4

London, Nov. 25.
Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4/4/11 1/2.
London, Nov. 25.
Interest, Day to Day Loans 4 1/8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 4 p.c.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 25.

Smoked Sheet, Standard. Ribbed lb. Spot 1/7s. 1/8d. buyers.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot. 1/7s. 1/4d. sellers.
Pale Crepe, lb.. Spot. 1/6s. 7/8d. buyers
Pale Crepe, lb., Spot 1/7s. sellers.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 25.

Linseed, La Plata c.i.f., ton.—
Nov/Dec shipment paid £15 7/8.
Linseed, La Plata c.i.f., ton.—
Dec/Jan shipment Hull paid £15 3/8.
Linseed, La Plata c.i.f., ton.—
Jan/Feb shipment Hull paid £15 1/8.
Linseed, La Plata c.i.f., ton.—
Market:—Firm. Fair trade.
Linseed, Bombay.—
Nov/Dec shipment nominal £18 .1/2.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 25.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
December delivery buyers 30/10½.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Jan/Apl delivery buyers 30/10½.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 25.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Nov/Dec shipment sellers £17:10:0.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Apl/May shipment paid and buyers £16 12:6.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 25.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f Calcutta.—
Jan/Mar. per cwt. 19/10 1/2 paid.
July/Sept per cwt., 17/6 offered.
Oct/Dec, 17/7 1/2 offered.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f Bombay:—
Jan/Mar., per cwt., 19/11 1/2 value.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f Karachi.—
Jan/Mar., per cwt. 20/0 1/4 value.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, Nov. 25.

	This Week.
Total Bullion	£153,000,000
Public Deposits	£ 23,800,000
Other Deposits	£100,800,000
Government Securities	£ 33,300,000
Other Securities	£ 74,400,000
Notes & Coin	£ 34,700,000
Currency Notes Outstanding	£265,600,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	27. 86 p.c.

LINSEED MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

The Linseed market ruled easy in the early part of the week on someg selling by local Jobbers. Towards the end of the week prices showed a steadier tendency with more buying the foreign market though did not display great changes however the undertone continued fairly steady and to day's closing prices are the highest of the week. It appears at the moment that there continues and we would not surprise if prices attain further high level.

Linseed May Rs. 10 5 0

WHEAT MARKE .

In the early part of the week the market showed signs of weakness but in the later part of the week a change came in with a better outlook. It may be noted that January position does not show brisk buying, but may delivery is in good demand which showed healthy state of things. To-day the market closed as under:—

Wheat January Rs. 8 0 6
Wheat March Rs. 7 9 0

	Babaar Terms. Rs. a. p	Rail. Delivery Rs. a, p,
READY.		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	53 0 0	8 2 0
Wheat, White Cawn 70-30	54 0 0	8 2
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	59 0 0	8 2
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 8
Linseed, Brown Bold	10 1 0	10 9
Linseed, Brown Thin	9 11 0	10 3
Poppyseed, White	14 10 0	15 4
Groundnuts	.....	11 10
Mowraseed	7 4 0	7 7 0
Castorseed	50 0 0	10 8

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—New York closed. Liverpool Easing.
LOCAL—Narrow market. Oomras prices easing.

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

The outstanding feature of the week was the publication on Monday of a new estimate by the Agricultural Department as to the probable size of the American crop. The actual figures showed the marked increase of the crop but the ginning figures were upto expectations. The action of the market must have caused astonishment to Bears. An actual advance of 1 point was posted instead of a natural decline. This advance continued for a day, but prices declined on reappearance of considerable hedge sitting. Any way price movement is very narrow and there is no change in the general conditions which prevailed in previous weeks. The present low prices have drawn the attention of traders, operators, mills, Investors and Banks, over all the countries who having in the year 1921, seen cotton low to present level remember that though things were demoralised both financially and politically, on account if the Great War, prices of cotton recovered to a very high level of 37 cents in America by the 28th of November 1923.

Yesterday the American markets were closed on account of "thanksgiving" holiday.

LOCAL MARKET.

This morning our market opened easy Broach A.)M. being quoted at Rs. 254)4. There was little buying at this level and prices registered a small advance of annas twelve in the price of Broach. Oomras presented a weak tendency with no buyers December January being quoted at Rs. 241 and March at Rs. 239. While Bengals remained quiet but steady, December January being quited at sR. 212/8 and March at Rs. 209/8. On the whole there was very little business put through and Marwari Bazar Sessions closed quiet but steady:—

Broach A./M.	254/4	255	253/12	254/8
Oomra D./J.	241	241/8	241	241/8
Oomra March	239	239	238½	238/8
Bengal D./J.	212/8	212/8	212/4	212/8
Bengal March	209	209	209	209

SEWRI MARKET.

Our market ruled easy for Oomra with more sellers and business in others style was insignificant. Prices registered a slight change and the market closed featureless:—

Broach A./M.	254/8	254/8	254	254/4
Oomra D./J.	241	241	240	240/8
Oomra Marce	239	239	238½	238/8
Bengal D./J.	213	213	212/8	212/8
Bengal March	211	211	2 0/4	210/4

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, November 26 1926.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	951	9,792	43,060
Central India	286	7,015	24,342
Barsi and Nagar	208	2,603	10,057
Hyderabad-Gaorani	56	166	1,615
Berar	1,999	14,057	19,718
Central Provinces	..	873	4,441
Total Oomras ..	3,500	34,503	103,233
Dholera		3,029	24,535
N.W. Provinces	560	10,663	58,614
Rajputana ..	50	5,682	8,868
Sind-Punjab		4,036	25,894
Broach		134	2
Coompta & Dharwar ..		6,193	11,590
Westerns-Northerns ..		6,950	5,918
Cocanada		202	14
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,136	6,34
Persian	23	1,987	1,219
American		24,840	138
Egyptian and African		15,510	23 660
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		5	112
Total	4,133	1,18,173	2,71,595

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 18th This year	Nov. Last year
Europe		44,834	78,775
Japan & China ..	200	33,094	77,784
Coast Ports		2,733	4,143
Up-country by Rail. ..		25,511	2,025
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		5,094	10,285
Total ..	200	1,11,266	1,73,012

Bales.

Total exports by rail 1st Sept. to 25th Nov.	27,732
Estimated mill consumption in Bombay 1st Sept. to 25th Nov.	2,27,856
—Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exports, Dealers & Mills in Bombay on 25th Nov.	1,86,358

READY QUOTATIONS.

1926/1927 Crop.

Bombay, Nov. 26

Bengal M G F G	240/245
Bengal M G Fine	250/260
Barsi	250/255
Khandeish M G Fine	245/252
Akola/Khamgaon Fine	258/262
Dhamangaon M G Fine	270/275
Amraoti M G Fine	260/265
Adoni/Mungari	250/255

OLD CROP.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Khandeish	190/225
Adoni	210/240
Coompta	290/300
Tirupur	295/320

PRODUCT RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Wheat	5,513 owts.
Linseed	3,284 ,,
Gingelyseeds	2,921 ,,
Poppyseed	193 ,,
Groundnuts	10,394 ,,
Castorseed	3,031 ,,
Rice	2,130 ,,
Myrabollams	898 ,,
Cottonseed	9,770 ,,
Gram	2,508 ,,
Joowar	86 ,,
Maize	186 ,,
Bajree	1,992 ,,
Coal	574 tons

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Sov. 26.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 5 9
Finix	No. 6½	0 6 0
Kilachand	No. 8½	0 6 9
David	No. 10½	0 7 9
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 7 6
Tricumdas	So. 10½	0 7 9
Currimbhoy	No. 12½	0 7 9
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0 8 0
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 8 3
Kilachand	No. 20½	0 9 6
Japan	No. 30	0 10 6
Japan	No. 32	0 14 0
Japan	No. 40½	1 0 6
Japan	No. 40	1 0 6

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATION.

Bombay, Nov. 26.
Mmarket Rates

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 25/32
Bank Demand	1/5 13/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m s.	1/6 1/8
Fcs. Demand	980
American Dollars	278 1/4
Hongkong Dollars	134 1/2
Shanghai	167 1/2
Japan	136 1/2
Singapore	158

Market steady.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/4.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 23/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's selling D D1/5 13/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 7/8.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 942.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 1045.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1030.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 136 3/4.
Bank's buying D/st Rs. 132 3/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 134 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167 1/2.
SINGAPORE
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 278 1/2.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.84 15/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 134.15.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.15.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.88.
London—Rome Liras 114.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.38.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange market quiet.

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

London prices showed a little improvement in prices and our market ruled steady with a small business and closed as under:—
Ready:—21/9/9.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 21/9/3, at 6 p.m. 21/9/3.
Vaida Posh:—Opening 21/2, at 6 p.m. 21/9.

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Following a small rise in London quotations, our market ruled steady in the early part of the day with a small turnover. Later on a distict change for better was noticeable on continued bull support and short covering and the market closed firm at the highest of the day as under:—
Ready:—60/6.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 59/12, highest 60/6, at 6 p.m. 60/6.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 57/9, highest 57/12, at 6 p.m. 57/12.
Vaida Posh:—Opening 57, highest 57/4, at 6 p.m. 57/4.
Teji Mandi:—
Magsar Vaida:—Opening 1/8.
Vaida Posh:—Opening 2.
Very quiet, India bought. Market has a more steady appearance.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

PRICES SLIGHTLY EASY.

UNDERTONE STEADY.

BOMBAY, Nov. 26.

To-day tie Bombay Stock Exchange moved within a narrow range and variations in prices were unimportant. These was steady demand which caused improvement in some active shares but towards the close prices ruled practically unchanged or a little easy at a loss of Rs. 2 here and there. The business for the January Settlement will begin to-morrow and on the whole the market presents a steady undertone.

B. Petroleums improved by Rs. 3 and closed steady at Rs. 6 Tata Power and Andhravally changed hands at 605 and 745 respectively. Some business is reported in Ugenda at an even figure of Rs. 50 Tramways improved to a higher level and closed at 133/12 with good demands.

Tata Steel Ordinary changed in a narrow market around Rs. 64 while Defferds met a little demand in the early part of the day but towards the close prices eased off and closed at a loss of Rs. 1/4.

Fazal opened steady with good demand and registered a rise of Rs. 5 over previous close, but in the latter of the sessions closed quiet at Rs. 858/12.

Bombay Dyeing kept steady with small changed and closed Rs. 880 Indore. Malwa ruled easy and close a decline of Rs. 5.

New Great and Pearls showed no special change but a good deal of business has been put through.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs. a.
Bank of India.. ..	50	2½	76 12
Baroda	50	4	86 8
Central Co-operative	50	7½	67
Central	25	1½	19 4
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	84
Imperial	500	40	1100
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	173 12
Union	5	0 4 0	3 4
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	10	..	18 4
Central India Mining	10	4½Y	28
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	108 12
Katni Cement O ..	100	..	102 8
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	290
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	5 12
Shivrajpur . ..	10	8Y	48
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedab d Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	937 8
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	148
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.c.	113
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	102
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	100
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	79
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	81 8
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c	87
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	99
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	106
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	153
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	6a 78
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c	78
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	167 8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	235
Scindia Steam ..	15—0—		11 14
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	78 12
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	742 8
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	1015
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	132 8
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	65 8
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	94
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	67
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	30	1046 4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	985
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	697 8
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	790
PRESS COMPANIES			
Barsi Press			435
Akbar	500	..	160
Fort	475	..	300
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1035
Indian Cotton.. ..	126	20	220
Maumad Manufacturing	250	..	220
New Berar	500	80	860
New East India ..	1,000	..	975
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	605
New Prince of Wales..	500	61	600
Volkart U.P.	500	40	510
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES			
Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	217 8
Madras United ..	250	15	500
Manekjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1830
Mathradas	100	..	87 8
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	85
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2100
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	127 8
Mysore	50	4	108 12
New City of Bombay.	100	10	121
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	291 4
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	70
Pearl	250	12	488 12
Phoenix	100	10	377 8
Premier	100	..	15
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	20
Sassoon Silk	500	..	570
Sholapur	1,000	450	8050
Simplex	250	..	130
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	34 8
Standard	500	40	1300
Swadeshi	100	18	487
Swan	100	..	145
Tata Mill O. 17 ..	500	..	113 12
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	2350
Vishnu P.	500	35	580
Belapur Co Ltd. ..	76	..	18
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	540
B. Burma T. Corporation New	60	3	147 8
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	10 4
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	50

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/13.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1924-36 Rs. 95.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 88/14.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102/5.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/2.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 104/9.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 108/6.

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106/11.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/14.

6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/14.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113/8.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-42 Rs. 104.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

British Burma Petro. loan ..	..Sh.	8	0 a v	6
Indo Burma Petroleum	100	..		190
Jost Engineering ..	100	10		125
Mckenzie	100	30		367 8
New Union Flour Mills	100	..		30
Port Canning	1,000	50		635
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..		90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y		124
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	..		78 4
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..		208 12
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..		64
Thacker	50	..		112
Telephone	50	nil		33 8
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India ..	50	22-8		710
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.		5
Jupiter	15	..		5 12
New India	25	1y		20 2
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.		1100
Vulcan	10	0-6-0		4 1
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10		400
Alliance	100	..		35
Apollo	50	..		7
Assur Virjee	100	..		2 8
Berar Manfg.	200	30		240
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15		310
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.		6 8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25		880
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..		7
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..		70
Bradbury	250	nil		260
Bradbury P	250	7 p.c.		172
Broach Fine Counts ..	250	..		70
Century ..	100	20y		372 8
Central India O. ..	100	16		506 4
Central India P ..	500	5 p.c.		445
Jaylon	100	..		40
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..		130
Coorla 100		..		145
Crescent	100	4		163 12
Currimbhoy	250	..		260
David	500	..		300
Dawn	250	40		650
E D. Sassoon United O.	7/8		1	0 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil		100
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil		120
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..		24
Emperor Edward ..	500	..		210
Fazulbhoy	250	25		888 12
Finlay	100	nil		125
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..		575
Globe	100	..		27 8
Gokak	100	5		103 12
Indoostan	1,000	125		1575
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	6		163 12XD
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	75		1025
Indore-Malwa United	100	13-12		326 4
Jamshed O.	250	..		7
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil			92 8
Kilachand	25	..		3 12
Kohinoor	500	..		1125
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150		3725
Madhora Scindia ..	100	..		18
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..		111 4

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, November 26

Ahmedabad				400
Bombay Cotton				355
Bombay Dyeing	880	883-12	878-12	880
Century				372 8
Central India ..				506 4
Colaba Land				130
Crescent				163-12
Edward Sassoon..				120
Fazulbhoy ..	857 8	861 4	856 4	858 12
Finlay				125
Globe				27 8
Gokak				103-12
Indian Bleaching				163 12XD
Indore Malwa ..	330	330	326 4	326 4
Kohinoor				1125
Madhowjee ..				110
Mathuradas				87 8
Meyer Sassoon				85
Mysore				108-12
New Great ..	290	293 12	290	291 4
Pearl	487 8	491 4	486 4	488 12
Pabany				200
Phoenix				380
Simplex				130
Swadeshi				487 8
Swan Mills				145
Tata Mill				113-12
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock				217 8
Bombay Steam				168 2
Bundi Cement				18 4
Central India Mining				48
Indian Cement				108-12
Katni Cement Ord. ..				102 8
Shivarajpur				48
Tram Co. Ord.	131-14	133-12	131-14	132-8
Tata Hydro				1046-4
Tata Iron & Steel Ord	64	64 8	64	64 8
Tata Iron & Steel Def	210	211 4	208-12	208 12
Govt. paper 3/8 per cent ..				77-13 6
Govt. paper 5 per cent ..				108-5

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public reception to Hon. Mr. Shaw and Textile Delegation, Nagoo Sayaji's Wadi, near Elphinstone Road, Station, Mr. D. P. Thengadi to preside.

Sydenham College Day celebrations, 1st Day: Sports at the Oval 3 p.m.

Labourers' meeting at Shindi Building, D'Lisle Road, Mr. R. S. Asavale to preside.

Third Social Gathering, (1926) of the Maratsi Literary Society, Elphinstone College, to be held to-day (Saturday) at 3 p.m. in the College Hall, Hon'ble Justice Mr. S. S. Patkar will preside.

S.S. "Ranchi" with English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting S.S. "Mantua" at Aden.

Second day of annual sale at University Settlement, Vaccha gandhi Road Corner of Hughes Rod at 4.15, Admission Free.

University Senate, 3 p.m.

Parsi Rajkeya Sabha. Profs. Wadia and G. N. Joshi to address public meeting on "The Practicability of Gold Standard," Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 6.30 p.m. (S.T.)

Extraordinary General Meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, 3 p.m.

SUNDAY, Nov. 28.

Gathering to honour to Sir P. Thakoredas arranged by Marwadi Chamber of Commerce, the hall of Javer Bag (Narayen Mandiri, Kalbadevi Road, 4 p.m.

MONDAY, November 29.

Parsi Rajkeya Sabha. Messrs. J. K. Mehta and B. F. Bhaiucha to address public meeting on "Some Burning Problems of the Day—Wanted United Congress." Sir C. J. Hall, 6.30 p.m. (S.T.)

WEDNESDAY, December 1.

Parsi Rajkeya Sabha. Public meeting to congratulate new M. L. C.'s Sir C. J. Hall, 6 p.m. (S.T.)

FRIDAY, December 3.

Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, Public meeting to congratulate the new M.L.A.'s Sir C. J. Hall, 6 p.m. (S.T.)

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are not required to attend at the High Court on Monday next the 29th instant but to watch the papers to see when they are next required.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Session are required to attend at the High Court on Monday the 29th instant at 11-15 a.m. (S. T.)

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of Gramaphone Records will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club, to-day (Saturday) from 11-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and a concert programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be broadcast at 9.30 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV. Wave-length 387 Metres.

MILL SOCIETIE'S CONFERENCE.

The Third Annual Conference of the group of Crescent Mill Co-operative Credit Societies will be held (Saturday) at 5.30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Compound of the Mill. Mr. G. F. S. Collins, Registrar Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency, will preside.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

We understand that Mr. A. B. Vaidya, Solicitor, is a candidate for one of the vacancies on the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

MEETING OF MR. JAYAKER'S VOLUNTARY WORKERS.

A public meeting of Mr. Jayaker's Voluntary workers will be held in "Indubhuvan" Thakurdwar (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.). All concerned are cordially invited to attend.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE DAY.

The Sydenham College Day celebrations commence (Saturday) and in connection with them the Fifth Annual Sports of the College Gymkhana will be held on the Oval at 3 p.m. Two of the events have been kept open to ex-students of the College who are all cordially requested to be present.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Bhavanandji will conduct a public class in English on Shrimad Bhagavat at the Sri Umal Rishi Ashramas, Khar, Santa Cruz, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

Swami Viswananda will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagawad Gita at Shamji Ladha Building, Matunga, G. I. P. to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

ELECTION MEETING.

A public meeting of Mohamedan labourers will take place at Mohamadan street, Mazlanpura to-day (Saturday) at 8.30 p.m. (B. T.) for requesting Government to nominate one Mussalman for one of the three seats allotted for labour representative on the local council.

RECEPTION TO TEXTILE DELEGATION.

On the behalf of the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal Bombay, Rt. Hon'ble Mr. Thomas Shaw and the other German and British Delegates of the International Textile Workers Delegation will be given a public reception at Parbha Devi, Nagoo Sayaji's Wadi, Near Elphinstone Road Station (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.).

Mr. Dhundiraj Pant Thengadi will preside. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Messrs. B. G. Horniman, M. R. Jayakar, N. M. Joshi, F. J. Ginwala, R. B. Lotwala and others have consented to attend.

SAME THE MOTHER; SAME THE CHILD.

Under the auspices of the Rathester Mandal Dr. K. K. Dadachanji (late Capt. I. M. S.) will deliver a lecture (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort on the following subject:—"Our Sacred Duty to save mothers and Children from horrible holocaust of preventive deaths" Mrs. Hirabai Cowasji Jehangir will preside. Several interesting lantern slides, pertaining to the subject will be displayed.

SOCIAL HYGIENE DELEGATION'S TOUR PROGRAMME.

Mrs. C. Neville-Rolfe and Dr. David Lees, members of the delegation of the British Social HySiene Council expect to complete their inquiry in Bombay by the first week of December and will proceed to Madras via Bangalore, where they will stay from December 6 to 8, reaching Madras on December 10th. From Madras the delegation proceed to Rangoon on December 24; thence to Calcutta on January 27, 1927.

SIR WILSON HOSPITAL FUND.

The Sahakari Manoranjan Mandal of the Social Service League gave a performance of the popular Marathi play "Bhav-Bandhan" by the late Mr. Gadkari for the benefit of the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund on the 20th inst. at the Damodar Hall, Parel, this being the second performance given by the Mandal for the said Fund. The third performance with the same object will be given on Sunday (the 27th inst.) at 9.30 p.m. at the same place, the play being "Sant Tukaram".

POSTAL NOTICE.

As the outward Persian Gulf Mail steamer will not sail this week till the arrival of the Inward English mail steamer "Ranchi" which is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 p.m. on Friday the 26th November 26, the following will be the latest hours of posting at the Bombay G. P. O. of the correspondence for the offices in the Russian Gulf and Iraq on that date.

(1) Unregistered Correspondence upto 6 p.m. on 26th November 1926.

(2) Registered Correspondence upto 2 p.m. on 26th November 1926.

(3) Parcels, upto 12 noon on 26th November, 1926.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the mails from Bombay of the 13th instant arrived at Port Said at 6.30 p.m. on the 21st instant and left there at 11-30 p.m. the same day.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tokushima Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 19th instant, and is due to arrive here on or about the 16th December, S.S. "Moji Maru" left Kobe via ports of Call on the 24th instant and is due to arrive here on or about the 21st December.

The Outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the mails from London of the 18th instant arrived at Port Said at 8 a.m. on the 24th instant and left there at 3 p.m. the same day.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from Bombay of 20th instant arrived at Aden at 1 p.m. on the 24th instant and left there at 5-30 p.m. the same day.

The homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the Mails from Bombay of 13th instant arrived at Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 26th instant Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon the Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

CITY MORTALITY.

The following statement showings the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Thursday to 6 a.m. of Friday:—

Small-pox attack nil, death nil, Cholera attacks nil, death nil, Plague attack nil death nil, Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn). 37.

Total mortality this day last year 71.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

Notice.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of this Chamber will be held to-day (Saturday), at 3 p.m. (S.T.), to consider the amendmend of the last but one paragrapn of Rule No. 26 of the Rules and Regulations of the Chamber, as reported by the Special Sub-Committee appointed by the General Body of Members of the Chamber at their meeting held on 28th October last.

MEETING OF LABOURERS.

There will be a public meeting of the labourers of Bombay at D'Lisle Road, Shinde Building to-day (SATURDAY) under the presidentship of Mr. Ramachandra Santooram Asavale to recommend the names of three candidates to be nominated for the three seats asigned by the Government to the labourers in the Bombay Legislative Council and also to recommend the name of the persons from the labourers to work on Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund Committee.

DYSPEPSIA NEED NEVER TROUBLE YOU.

Get rid of the excess acidity which is the cause of the trouble, and dyspepsia will never trouble you. The quickest way to stop digestive troubles is the best way, the way that doctors recommend, and which thousands of one-time sufferers have found to be so effective. Take a teaspoonful of 'Bisurated' Magnesia in a little water, and in less time than it takes to tell the pain has gone, and the stomach settles down to normal activity. The neutralizing effect of 'Bisurated' Magnesia on this harmful excess acidity is followed by a healing influence on the weakened stomach lining, and sure, perfect working of the digestive organs results. 'Bisurated' Magnesia is sold by all chemists, in both powder and tablets, and you cannot get a better, quicker, or surer remedy anywhere than this famous and antacid preparation which doctors recommend so confidently.

POLICE COURTS.

CHASMAWALA IN COURT AGAIN.

MEAGRE AND CONFLICTING EVIDENCE.

ACQUITTED OF TWO THEFTS.

The court of the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court was crowded on Friday when Babu Chamawalla was again placed before him on various charges of thefts. His worship acquitted the accused on certain charges of theft unconnected with dacoity.

THEFT OF SERGE CLOTH.

The first case taken up was that in which a singing girl called Tanibai was the complainant and the property involved was a piece of serge cloth.

Deputy Inspector Sampson, of the Nagpada Police Station, was the first defence witness called by Chasmawalla. In reply to his questions he said that Chasmawalla was arrested in March, 1925, in connection with a housebreaking case. He heard that he was put up at the Esplanade Police Court in connection with one such case, but was discharged. The accused was not prosecuted in the other cases, because there was no sufficient evidence.

Chasmawalla; Was the case in which I was prosecuted a true one?—Yes.

Why was I then discharged?—I do not know. I was not present in the Court.

The defence evidence being concluded, the Magistrate expressed his inability to make use of the accused's statement to the police, and said that he could not draw any conclusions adverse to the accused from that statement.

Mr. Spencer pointed out that the statement of the accused led to the discovery of the property, namely, the serge suiting.

His Worship remarked that it could be argued that the accused came to know of the place where the cloth was kept, which formed part of the propety stolen by some other members of the gang.

MEAGRE EVIDENCE.

His Worship also observevd that the property in this case, a blue serge piece, was such that it could not be easily identified with any degree of conclusiveness. He, therefore, held that the evidence was meagre and said that he was unable to draw any inference from the statement of the accused to the police. He was not satisfied that the complainant had identified the property clearly. He therefore ordered Chasmawalla to be acquitted.

The next case taken up was in which the accused was charged with the theft of a saree. Sub-Inspector Rajo was examined as a defence witness. He was examined regarding the drawing up of the Panchnama. As two other witnesses were absent, judgment was reserved.

VAJRATIK SEIZED BY POLICE.

The third case taken up related to the theft of a Vajratik.

Hormasji Kodadad Irani, one of the defence witnesses, said that he had let out a portion of his building at Thakurdwar to Chasmawalla who said that he wanted to open a shop. He said that he was going to do business in buying mill cloth and selling it to hawkers. He could not say whether business was actually being carried on in the shop.

Sundrabai, a woman residing in Manmad, was next examined. She said that the Vajratik was seized from her by the police. She said that it was her own porperty and not stolen property. It was purchased for her by her husband 12 years ago.

Inspector Kelkar of the Poona C.I.D. said that on a statement made by Chasmawalla he traced the Vajratik to Sundrabai at Manmad. When questioned the woman said that it was her own, but he thought she was telling a lie.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Mr. Spencer requested his Worship to believe that Sundrabai was a hostile witness, but the Magistrate refused to do so. He further remarked that the evidence concerning the ornament was conflicting, the complainant and Sundrabai claiming its ownership. Further the ornament was a common one used in almost every Hindu Household. His Worship therefore, ordered the accused to be acquitted in this case also and directed the Vajratik to be given to Sundrabai.

Further hearing was postponed till the 17th proximo.

TIRED OF LIFE

Lakhmidas Dwarkadas alias Kakoo, a cutchi, was found dead on Wednesday morning in his room at Chinch Buner. The room was fastened from within. The police who broke the door open found Kakoo lying on the floor with a bowl smelling of opium lying near him. He had left a note in which he had stated that he was committing suicide because of ill-health.

At an inquest held on Thursday, the Jury recorded a verdict of suicide by opium-poisoning.

EX-CONVICT COMMITS SUICIDE.

An inquest touching the death of Bhaoo Babaji 50, an ex convict was held at the court of the City Coroner on Thursday.

It appeared that the deceased had come out of Jail only recently where he had been sent for misappropriating his mistrees' ornaments. There was another prosecution agaist him for receiving stolen property. He was found unconscious in his bed on Wednesday morning by his mistress and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Thursday. It appeared that he had taken opium.

The Jury received a verdict of suicide by opium poisoning.

ALLEGED NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

SUMMONS AGAINST MOTOR DRIVER.

Dy. Inspector A. Rahu appeared before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Thursday morning and applied for the issue of a summons against Vithal Sadashiv for negligently driving a motor car.

Mr. Rahu said that on Nov. 19 while car no. 2018/Y was going along Queens Road to Wodehouse Road from the Band Stand, it took a turn near the Y. M. C. A. Gymkhana, while it was turning another car driven by Vithal Sadashiv suddenly dashed against it damaging the right front mudguard.

The Magistrate granted the required summons.

SUSPECTS REMANDED.

Bawant Ramchandra and Abdul Latif Ebrahim were remanded by Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate into police custody on Thursday for 11days for receiving stolen property.

Sub Inspector Abdul Gani of the C. I. D. while applying for the remand of the accused into police custody said that Balwant Ramchandra was arrested on Wednesday for receiving stolen property some of which was identified by three persons as a part of their property which they alleged was stolen. Several gld and silver ornaments and clothes were among the things recovered from Balwant. But some more property was to be recovered.

Abdul Latif Ebrahim was arrested on Thursday as an associate of the accused persons who were under arrest in connection with cases of theft and housebreaking. Mr. Gani alleged that he (accused) too was a receiver of stolen property.

The Magistrate granted the application.

FINE FOR RECEIVING SATTA BETS.

For keeping and conducting a common gaming house and assisting in the same, Abdullah Haji Hussein Motiwalla and Abdulla Ahmed were convicted and fined Rs. 150 and Rs. 75, respectively, by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur at the Esplanade Police Court on Thursday morning. Mr. H. B. Spencer conducted the prosecution while Mr. Billimora appeared for the accused.

Sub-Inspector chowdhari of the C. I. R. said that he had received certain information that the accused were at their shop at the corner of Grant Road and Parel Road receiving satta bets. He had sent a bogus customer with a marked Rs. 5 note and succeeded in laying a bet with the accused. The first accused received the slip while the second received the money. Witness then raided the place with some police constables and recovered the marked note, several betting slips etc. from the shop. The accused were then arrested.

The first accused pleading not guilty said that he was a money-lender by profession and the slips recovered by the police during the raid referred to the monies lent by him to different parties.

The second accused also pleaded not guilty and said that he did not know that the first accused was conduction a gambling house.

The Magistrate however disbelieved the accused's story and sentenced them as above.

ANOTHER SATTA CONVICTION.

Jagdevi Chothumal, a marwari was charged with keeping and conducting a common gaming house at Satta Bazaar before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Thursday and was fined Rs. 10-0/- in default three weeks' simple imprisonment.

Sub Inspector Savant stated that on receipt of certain information he had sent a bgus customer with a marked Rs. 5/- note and after the bet was laid with the same, he had raided the shop. During the raid the marked note and several betting slips were recovered.

The accused who pleaded guilty was sentenced as above.

SHORT-CUT TO BE FREE.

Armed with a scythe, a coolie Krishna Rajaram, proceeded to shuffle off this mortal coil by passing the scythe across his throat as the shortest way of throwing aside the mill-stone of debt that clung around his neck. However he gave up the ill-advised attempt as the pain was excessive which made him shriek aloud. An alarm was raised and the woman with whom he boarded, appeared on the scene. After some time he was taken to the hospital and on his discharge from hospital he was charged before Mr. Junglewalla Sixth Presidency Magistrate, for attempting to commit suicide. He bound over in a sum of Rs. 100 with one surety of the like amount.

WORKMAN'S FATAL VENTURE.

Tanya Bhaoo workmen of the Hindustan Mills at the Jacob Circle tried to work on the lift of the mill while the liftman was away. He started the lift but could not stop it. The liftman on his return stopped the lift; but before he could do so Tanya's hand was completely smashed. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Wednesday last.

At an inquest held on Thursday the Coroner's jury recorded a verdict of accidental death.

Men and Matters.

A correspondent cogitating in a quiet corner has discovered excellent explanations for certain terms which, he says, he could not at first properly understand.

* * * *

Here are two of them: Lamppost philosophy:—When an adversary succeeds, it is personal triumph, when one's own candidate succeeds it is the CAUSE.

* * * *

Market is dull:—Dalal Street "knock out" blows—"Herald" brand—are at a discount.

* * * *

The great Bottomley is expected to be released probably in February or March next. In a letter written by him to one of his friends he refers to "the hell I suffer." Evidently he has forgotten the 'hell' that he made of the happy homes of hundreds and thousands of his unfortunate victims, by knocking the bottom of their cash boxes or safes or bank accounts.

* * * *

It is only very few persons who catch time by the forelock. The Christian Doctor of Bombay, who thought that he so opportunely "exposed" Mr. Jayakar's "treachery" knows well how to utilize chances as they come. Dr. Fernandez whose presence in the Municipal Corporation and the Legislative Council is not at all noticed is now a much talked about man in the City.

* * * *

When the Padroado Propaganda Jurisdiction controversy reached its culmination some time back it was the same Doctor who so very timely organised the B. C. W. O.—big name indeed!—that is Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation, announcing its multifarious activities in varied fields, all under the guidance of the Padroado Prelate, and sent a voluminous compilation of the Association's vast achievements to the Vatican to espouse the cause of the Padroado! You should strike the iron while it is hot.

* * * *

Of all places in the world, the Sahara has been chosen by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald for spending a holiday. The ex-Labour Premier thinks that, that is the only place which can offer him rest and quiet for, as his experience of Ceylon taught him last year there are critics in every part of the world, excepting of course, the Sahara, of the policy Labour followed when it was in power.

* * * *

A writer in the "Daily Express" thinks that a revolutionary metamorphosis may take place in Mrs MacDonald after he has observed "the Arab with the quite calm which comes of meditation against a sunlit wall and the ingrained knowledge that everything is inshallah—as God wills". There would have been brighter prospects of such a metamorphosis if the Ex-Premier had chosen to visit India.

* * * *

Looking to the University elections in the hope that we could point a moral and adorn a tale, as the saying goes, one circumstance connected therewith ought to give us food for serious reflection, namely, that the percentage of votes recorded is decidedly much bigger in the University constituency than in any other general constituency, provincial or central.

* * * *

As Dr. Viegas told the City Fathers on Thursday last the graduates are the part and parcel of democracy. We would go further and say that in India, at any rate, they are entitled to be the pioneers of democracy for what they think to-day—the rest of India will think to-morrow.

* * * *

So it was quite a feasible and right sort of thing to expect the Corporation to widen the franchise so as to include graduates as well; the rent payers, it is true, form the nucleus of civic life, but the the graduate element are the brain of the country. The proposition, however, was thrown overboard; its significance and the wider implications arising therefrom being entirely overlooked.

* * * *

Already speculation is rife in political circles as to the quality and personnel of the new Ministers. The "Times of India" reminds its readers that in the first Council there were two Hindu and one Mahomedan minister, while in the second it was just the other way about and it proceeds to anticipate that the question will be decided from the view-point of maintaining the Government majority. This appears to be "a sensible suggestion" to the "Times of India", but it would think otherwise if it really kept abreast of the times.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	26th November.
Previous Closing Rate	12.99
To-day's Opening Rate	12.95
Difference	—.04

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

	26th November.
Previous Closing Rate	6.93
To-day's Opening Rate	6.95
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing Rate	6.93
Difference	unchanged

Sewri	254-8-0
Khandi	253-8-0

LONDON SILVER & GOLD MARKETS

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, Nov. 26
Silver Spot	25 1/4.
Silver Forward	25 7/16
Gold	4.4 11½

LATER NEWS.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

The present state of parties is as follows:—Swarajists 31, Moslems 29, Independents 13, Responsive Co operationists 3.—A. P.

DELHI, Nov. 26.

The Army in India Team beat the Wanderers by six goals to four for the Connaught Polo Cup. Atkinson played a brilliant game. Lady Irwin presented the cup.—A. P.

THE PARRA UNION.

There will be a Requiem High Mass to-day (Saturday) at 7-45 a.m. in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, for the repose of the soul of the late Nicolau Rozario Freitas, one of the Founders of the Union.

Will he fall in the Fight?

All life is a fight. Germs of illness are constantly attacking your child.

Many children go under simply because they are not properly nourished—they are unfit to face the fight.

School Children need VIROL

That is why you must give your children Virol, which contains just those vital foods which strengthen resistance to the attacks of illness. Virol is the great life-saving food.

VIROL

40 million prescribed portions of VIROL were given in 3,000 hospitals and Clinics last year

Virol Ltd., Hauser Lane, Ealing London, W. 5, England

GARBHA-SHISHU RAKSHANA GHRITA

(Ladies' Medicated Ghee)

Universally appreciated for over 35 years as THE ONLY TIMELY REMEDY FOR PROSPECTIVE MOTHERS.

A preventive Specific against Infant Mortality due specially to enlargement of the Liver—a deadly non-curable disease: also for untimely deliveries, severe periodical pains and such other grave types of female complaints.

Tried in several cases and found to be an infallible cure as per several testimonials which the manufacturer holds. Guaranteed to be free from injurious effects.

TRADE MARK Regd. 1926.

If this specific be proved to be unsuccessful, the cost will be refunded.

PRICES.

For bottle for a complete course of about 7 months, commencing daily from 3rd month till delivery ..... Rs. 10-0-0

For a complete course of periodical pains only per phial .... Rs. 3-0-0.

BALARISHTA SUDHA

Specific for Infantile fits (Convulsion per phial.. Rs. 5-0-0

POSTAGE Etc. EXTRA.

Apply to the SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

Herbo-Medico-Institute,

GAMDEVI, :: :: :: Bombay No. 7

SAVE YOUR :: :: :: Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.

Incorporated Certified Accountants, Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts,

Office: M.P. Baria Building, Pydhony Bombay

TILES & MARBLES OUR QUALITY DEFY COMPETITION
Sajan & Co., 4, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS
6, Shukhadwalla Building,
RAVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone - - - - - - - No. 2256

BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil
Yearly ..	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
Half-Yearly	.. „ 10	„ 12/8
Quarterly	.. „ 5	„ 6/4
Monthly	.. „ 1/14	„ 2/4

Single Copy One Anna
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs 50 per year

SUNDAY EDITION
Yearly .. .. Rs. 3/8 Rs. 4
Foreign Rs. 7.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

THE BEST MEDIUM
FOR
[illegible]RTISEMENTS OF EVERY KIND
[illegible]RDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912
MOHANLAL & Co.
JEWELLERS.
Telephone No. 21795.
Ghia Mansion, Shaikh Memon Street
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1926.

RESERVE BANK.

Having shown a very strong disagreement with Sir Basil Blackett on the question of the ratio, we would like to say that that part of his speech, which referred to the establishment of the Reserve Bank in India, was satisfactory. The opposition to the proposal was based on the implied breach of faith with the shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India, an institution which had hitherto not only the monopoly of Government business but also the use of very considerable funds belonging to the public. We do not desire that any injustice should be done, in the process of progressive financial re-organization, to any section of the people, however small they may be, and we are, therefore, glad that negotiations are at present on foot, which will secure a settlement acceptable to both sides by which the Imperial Bank will continue to play an important part in the banking system of India without the futile attempt to arrogate to itself functions which it cannot carry out, while retaining its extensive commercial business. Now that the main ground for resisting the establishment of the Reserve Bank has disappeared, we trust Sir Purshottamdas will fall in line with the demand for a central State Bank which has been made on behalf of the people for many years past. This demand was made before the Chamberlain Commission and later in a separate minute to the report of the Industrial Commission Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya stated that economic progress in various directions was held up in the absence of a central State Bank. The Indian Merchants' Chamber was very emphatic with regard to the desirability of a central national bank in its evidence submitted to the Babington-Smith Committee by its representative, Mr. Manu Subedar. The grounds, on which the establishment of a central bank had been urged in the past, were many, but the principal one was that the Imperial Bank, while enjoying full benefit of Government funds and unusual facilities for remittance was competing in commercial and industrial loans with other banks, whom on several occasions it declined to assist even though there was a danger of panic. It will be remembered that before the Chamberlain Commission sat, a very large Indian bank had gone to the Imperial Bank with a request to give advance against Government securities with any margin that it liked and this request was refused. The Imperial Bank wanted the privileges, but was not prepared discharge the responsibilities of a central institution. Further, the Indian demand for the location of reserves in this country implies that the control not only of current funds of the Government, but also of these large accumulated funds, the use of which may be necessary at any moment must be vested in some central institution, and the Imperial Bank of India hardly offers the model repository to which these resources could be entrusted. The demand for a gold standard with a gold currency, whatever else it implies, involves the retention in the country of central banking as well as currency reserves in gold by some authority untouched by the passing storm of politics and at the same time free from being drawn into the vortex of commercial or speculative booms. Here again the establishment of a Reserve Bank under direct State control is indicated.

The ground, on which we lend our support to the establishment of a central State Bank, is that enough harm has been done to India by various monopolist vested interest created through the British administration. We regard the Imperial Bank of India as one of these and we do not see any reason why a set of private shareholders should continue to derive profits beyond the range of ordinary commercial transactions and investments through their prescriptive rights to the free use of public funds. If the Imperial Bank of India agreed that no dividends should be given beyond a particular figure and that all surplus profits should be shared by the State, it would be a different matter. Apart from agreeing to share the profit, there is the question of agreement by that Bank to refrain from doing certain class of risky business. There is also the question of the business being so restricted as to avoid the legitimate complaint by other banks of unfair competition by the Imperial Bank. In view of all this we are glad that the Government have been at last forced to accept the proposal for a central State Bank which had been urged hitherto by public leaders. Sir Basil Blackett himself must be convicted of having been compelled to accept the proposal of the Reserve Bank through the logic of unavoidable facts, because, when he was asked in July 1925 at a meting of the committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber whether the question of the establishment of the State bank was included in the terms of reference to the Royal Commission, he replied in the negative. If it was not so included, how is it that we find the Royal Commission with no less than four directors of the Imperial Bank as members of it, recommending the establishment of the Reserve Bank? The periodical stringency of money rates in India has been one of the oldest complaints and in so far as it has resulted from the currency policy of Government, it has been a just reproach to them. An attempt to improve the banking system by greater elasticity and fluidity of credit through the establishment of the Reserve Bank must be, therefore, regarded as an advance, which will have the approbation of the public.

The only reservation, which we desire to make, is that relating to the constitution of this bank. As usual, there is going to be the suspicion of Indian talents, if not of Indian honesty, and we shall be told that the Government have been searching throughout the country for competent Indians, but have not found them. If the Government are going to establish the Reserve Bank on these lines, then let them not do so. Further we desire—and we trust that in this issue even Government will not be influenced by political consideration—that they will provide for the greatest amount of publicity and the closest association of reputed leaders of the public with the administration of the Bank in the capacity of directors so that the purposes, for which Indian opinion has demanded the central State Bank, and these for which the Royal Commission has been compelled to make this recommendation may be fulfilled. The germ of such an assurance we find in Sir Basil Blackett's desire to see this institution worked "in an atmosphere permeated by the views of representatives of agricultural, commercial and industrial India". We trust he will have the courage to do the right thing at all events with regard to this recommendation of the Royal Commission.

A WASTED EFFORT.

If the people of India, and of this Presidency in particular, desire a fresh proof in support of their growing misgivings in regard to the possibility of getting anything useful done through Committees and Commissions it is provided in the findings of the Mears Committee. For a time the Mears Committee was on the right track in its investigation of Lloyd's Folly and great was the expectation of the public that the Committee's recognition of the fact that the Back Bay Reclamation was a colossal failure would lead it to suggest adequate remedies to stop further financial waste and to bring the guilty parties to book. But it was not long before the public began to be disillusioned about the Committee's intentions and the process of disillusionment was complete when it made its ad interim report and encouraged the Government of Bombay in their egregious folly of proceeding with portions of the Scheme in total disregard of public opinion. We are therefore not surprised at the forecast of its recommendations which the "Times of India" has published on the authority of the representative of the "British United Press." The forecast will leave no doubt in the public mind that the Committee has fully justified the expectations entertained about it—that it would be another instance of a mountain in labour.

The report affords clear evidence of the anxiety of the Committee to cast strictures only on the smaller fry amongst those who were responsible for the perpetration of Lloyd's Folly. It has not the courage to deal with the big ones, nor has it the intention of satisfying the demand of the Indian public that the guilty, whoever they are, shall be called severely to account. Lord Lloyd comes out triumphant from the hands of the Committee. It does not make any reference to his share in the Scheme; and the one man therefore, who in Indian eyes was guilty of making the frequent boast "Alone I did it" remains immune from criticism, while those whom be so gallantly supported, according to his own confession, receive castigation at the hands of the Committee. But the very fact that it does not recommend drastic action against anyone, and the fact that it is in favour of practically continuing the Scheme, blocks 1, 2, 7 and 8 immediately and the rest when finances warrant, are a sad remainder to the public that Committees of this type are only an additional waste of public funds. The taxpayer in this Presidency demands reparation for his loss. He wants a guarantee that no such adventures would be repeated at his expense. The Committee's report gives him neither the one nor the other. He has a right to ask that the Government of India and the British Paliament should make good to him the loss he has suffered. They cannot escape their responsibility in this matter. But from the point of view of the public the only tangible outcome of the "enquiry" is that Mr. Nariman is to be prosecuted. The report of the Committee will not satisfy the public and it will now be the duty of the leaders of public opinion to organise a vigorous agitation which will compel the British, Parliament to ascertain the real truth and see that all those responsible for the colossal blunder meet with the punishment they deserve.

"WHISPERING GALLERY."

A book with the above title by an anonymous author was published in London a few days ago and promises to be in some respects as big a mystery as the "Letters of Junius" were a century and a half ago. It was published by the well-known firm of Messrs. John Lane who seem to have been the victims of a huge hoax. The author, who is supposed to belong to that mysterious class, diplomats, purports, according to press reviews of the book, to give "faithful pictures" of men of international reputation, dead or alive, but in fact retails or fabricates frivolous gossip about big men. The following stuff is put into the mouth of Lord Kitchener: "It would make me happy if all entrances to the House of Commons were barred except one. Then place me with half-a-dozen men and a couple of machine guns at that one and set fire to the building"! Even General Dyer would gasp at this. As for the statement being only a boisterous joke, the frigid Lord Kitchener was not capable of one such. A nasty story is told in the book of Lord Northcliff that he sent an emissary to bribe the author to reveal diplomatic secrets. This canard and several others were promptly pilloried by the "Daily Mail" which described the book as "the worst example of a mean and cruel slander of the dead." Lord Oxford, Lord Balfour, Lord Reading, Mr. Churchill and several others as promtly repudiated the stories and conversations in the book as being only fictitious and malicious rubbish.

The publishers have since confessed to having been tricked and have destroyed all available copies; and the author too, against whom a warrant of arrest has been issued, may possibly be hunted out and brought to book. But the main point is that the author is only a symptom of a disease in society or rather in a section of society. The author only pandered to or exploited men's present-day depraved tastes. The disease is the morbid craving that many have for frivolous gossip or spiteful slander. This taste is reflected in much of our modern periodical literature and fiction. The writer in question only went too far and otherwise bungled. The effective way to eliminate such writers is not merely to punish them but to lead a wide campaign for purity and dignity in all kinds of literature.

THE TASK BEFORE THE LINLITHGOW COMMISSION.

THE NEGLECTED AGRICULTURIST

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The Royal Commission is touring the country, recording evidence of prominent men, who have their say on matters which the Commission has come to investigate. Its presence amongst us is known to a few of our "intelligentsia," but the vast mass of agricultural population, are blissfully ignorant of it. Like a wandering cloud, the Commission will pas over the heads of agriculturists from one province to another. But the agriculturists whose eyes are fixed on their soil and whose bodies are bent on their lonely plough, will not even have the opportunity of dreaming that a Commission had sat in the clouds to probe into questions that affected their welfare. Plenty of evidence consisting in many cases of a dull repetition of the same view is being recorded of persons, who can make some pretension to be the spokesmen of agriculturists. But we wonder, whether the Commission will ever think it worth while to understad the view point of the agriculturists direct from their own mouths. Will they take the trouble to call some illiterate agriculturists before them and try to ascertain their view point? If they do, they will, I am sure hear quite a different tale.

Let Dhundu Speak.

Let us suppose that Dhondu in a typical agriculturist of the illiterate class. The views of Dhondu may not be polished and refined but they will have at least the merit of being practical and free from mystifying vagueness. He may not be able to understand much about red tape and the intricacies of departmental activity. But he stands on sure ground when you talk to him about his bullocks and fields, the freaks of the monsoons and such other subjects which have a direct bearing on his occupation. Dhondu is a small peasant proprietor, holding about five acres of land in his village. His grandfather had acquired about fifteen acres of land, which after his death was shared equally by his three sons, Dhondu's father being one of them. Dhondu has not sublet his land to anybody but cultivates it himself, with the help of his wife and his children. It brings him a gross income of about Rs. 150, from which he has to pay Rs. 20 as assessment. Dhondu thinks that Government takes a very large slice of his income leaving him very little for his labour. He has no illusions about any millenium for the agriculturists unless Government gives up its greed and is satisfied with a reasonable portion. Dhondu has to sustain himself and his family on this meagre income throughout the long months of the year, as he finds that there is no other occupation to which he can turn his hand for supplementing his income. He is thus compelled to starve himself and his family whom he feeds with one meal at night and some kind of light gruel during the day. Dhondu has brought some useful hints from the Poona Agricultural Show, but he feels so diffident of himself and so wanting in initiative that he has made up his mind to see what his neighbour does and wait till the results of his venture are known.

Dhondu had married at an early age and though he is now only on the right side of forty, he has been blessed with a numerous progeny consisting of half a dozen sons and a daughter. Nor does he regard his children in any way as a curse or a burden the village priest having assured him that the larger the number of children he has, the greater will be his reward in the next world. The children help him in his work and he feels that but for them, he would have been compelled to hire some labour and pay for it. Two of his children died in the last influenza of 1918 and the news of any epidemic throws him into a panic and drives him into the village temple to pray for divine mercy and favour He knows that his children who are all bones and little flesh will not be able to resist the fell attack and then there would be no body to give them medical aid. An Ayurvedic Vaid had settled in his village in the life-time of his grandfather, who used to give him cheap medicine and cut a respectable figure in the village. But with the progress of British rule, the Vaid disappeared and Dhondu believes that the place left by him will never be filled

In the Mire of Debt.

Though Dhondu's land is worth about two thousand rupees, it is not free from encumbrances, and he is already in the clutches of the sowcar. Dhondu has a grown up daughter, whom he recently married to the son or an agriculturist of his own caste in a neighbouring village. Having had to entertain a large number of his caste men, Dhondu had to spend about Rs. 300 for the marriage. This he borrowed from his sowcar by mortgaging a portion of his land on hard terms. Dhondu had also the misfortune of being involved in litigation against his neighbour, with whom he had a dispute He paid nearly a hundred rupees to a lawyer, who had a learned look and wore blue spectacles. The judge decided the case in favour of his opponent and ordered Dhondu to pay his costs. Thus the litigation put him to an expense of abut Rs. 20 which also the obliging sowcar advanced to him or terms not less severe than before. Dhondu has now grown cleverer and has decided not to go in for any more litigation in his life. He has sad memories of days gone by, when his forefathers lived as a compact village community whose interests were identical and rarely came in conflict. If there were any disputes, they were settled promptly through the Punchayat, there being no temptation to resort to costly and ruinous litigation Dhondu believes that the sweet atmosphere of good will and co-operation, in which his forefathers moved and had their being has been destroyed for ever and that the modern principles of co-operation which are the basis of the present inetrnational co-operative movement are distinct from those ideals which animated his forefathers and bound them together into a spiritual brotherhood. Dhondu however does not discard Co-operative Societies which are springing up round about his village but believes they can be made an instrument of village reconstruction, if they are so constituted as to provide him cheap loans on the basis of long term credit. The societies, he thinks, should be worked in the proper spirit of self help and self reliance or the sooner they are wound up the better. It is the spirit behind the movement that counts and not the movement itself.

His Interest in Education.

Dhondu is illiterate and so are his sons. He has a grievance that Government to whom he pays the revenue assessment is not spending anything for the education of his children.

If Dhondu had his own way he would have ordered the establishment of a net work of special agricultural schools where literary education will be given only as a bye-product of agricultural instruction. They may prescribe different courses of study for urban schools but Dhondu's view should prevail on the question as to what a village school should be. The aim of the village school should be to get the boys to raise the staple crop of that particular village in the village school farm taking full advantage of the improved methods of the Agricultural Department This would enable the boys to turn their knowledge to profitable use. when they leave school and settle as agriculturists in the same village. The attempt to train the students in the methods of raising a variety of fanciful produce is bound to be a failure. Choosing the village as a unit for agricultural instruction may mean the laying out of a comprehensive scheme but Dhondu believes that India being an agricultural country Government should undertake the responsibility for introducing such a scheme in the interests of the masses.

AN OPEN LETTER.

TO SIR BASIL BLACKETT.

Sir,—As a layman, may I say, what India thinks of you and your work?:—

(1) You may be a financial expert of international reputation.

(2) you may be clever in balancing budgets.

(3) You may be an adept in getting up Commissions.

(4) You may be a Master Man in influencing decisions.

(5) You may be a subtle speaker and forceful debater.

(6) You may be an able finance minister.

(7) But for India and Indians you are a financial juggler, meddler and despoiler!

(8) Your Currency Commission was a huge farce!

(9) Its report is full of plagiarism!

(10) Your evidence is a sample of ministerial somersaults!

(11) Your speeches in Rangoon and Delhi are mere eyewash!

(12) Do you retain gold in England for India's interest? No.

(13) Do you deflate Indian Currency for India's benefit? No.

(14) Do you recommend gold bullion standard for India's good? No.

(15) Are India's imports more than her exports? No. The reverse.

(16) So how can 18d ratio profit the tiller?

(17) If you are an expert; if you are in earnest; if your case is strong; then come and confer and defeat our Bombay experts:—Messrs. Wadia, Madon, Manu Subedar, Profs. Shah, Wadia, Joshi, etc.

This is an open investation to you. If you accept it, it will be to your credit. If you don't, then India will take it that your expert knowledge and experience are used for India's exploitation and England's benefit; and that with all your professed solicitude for India and Indians, your proposal for a Gold Bullion standard and 18d ratio will drain India to death, saddle her with heavy debt, and leave for her empty scraps. Sir Blackett, beware.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

Notes of the Day.

The Contrast.

The treatment of Indians in Australia is in glaring contrast with the hardships from which they suffer at the hands of the White settlers elsewhere particularly in Natal and Fiji. It is not that they have no complaint at all to make in Australia, specially in regard to the franchise, but they are, on the whole, treated with a consideration which makes them feel that they have a self-respecting existence there. Sir Darcy Lindsay, who along with Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, had gone to Australia to represent the Indian Legislature at the meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Association at Melbourne, brought back a pleasant impression of the manner in which the Australians received Mr. Chetty. Indians in Australia have the Federal vote and some individual States which deny it to them can be made to realise the absurdity of the restriction if Mr. Chetty, as Sir Darcy said, pushes the point. We are sure Australia and India will get to know each other better if the former continues to show the present friendly spirit.

Cowardly.

Elsewhere we publish a letter from a Dhulia correspondent, from which it appears that a European soldier wantonly threw a beer bottle at a little boy, at Chalisgaon Railway station, thereby causing him serious injury. It is possible that the man was a bit tipsy. If the facts are as alleged, it was cowardly on his part also on the part of his fellow soldiers not to have given his name or the name of their regiment to the police and the Railway authorities who demanded the information. The European guard of the train should be held responsible if the soldiers give him the slip without giving him their names. Incidents like these are unfortunately not uncommon and their most exasperating feature is that some Europeans fancy themselves to be above the common law of the land—that they are a law unto themselves. Hardly a compliment to the administrators.

Russian Interest in Tagore.

A correspondent writse from Moscow: "Great prepartions are being made in the literary and cultural circles of Moscow and Leningrad in connection with the forthcoming visit of Dr. Tagore to these places. Dr. Tagore has become so familiar through his works in Russia, as perhaps nowhere else in Europe. He has been put by the Russians on the same platform with L. Tolstoy and is equally respected. All his English works have been translated into Russian and even in the Ukranian and other languages spoken in this country. To the reception committee organised by the USSR. Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the following State departments and Public Societies have delegated their representatives: Russian Academy of Science, People's Commissariats for Foreign Affairs and People's Instructions, Moscow and Leningrad institutions for Oriental Studies, Union of Russian Artists and many other organisations. From the interview which Dr. Tagore gave to Burakoff, a well-known Tolstoian who went to see him in Berlin and who has just recently arrived back in Moscow, it appears that every effort was made to poison by a section of the European press the opinion of the Great Philosopher about USSR and the existing form of the Government over here. The false stories about the general disorder and primitive ways of means of communication affected the poet so much that he at first hesitated even to visit this country at all."

Liquor Propaganda.

The Chowpatty Bandstand has now become a popular resort of hundreds of men and women, boys and girls, gathering there for health or innocent recreation. But the quick and covetous eye of the Excise i.e. liquor authorities seems to have seen in this a promising prospect. There are already two shops in the vicinity, but what does it matter—to them? The policy of "minimum consumption" compatible with "maximum revenue" does not draw the line at two where three can be squeezed in? The residents of the locality protested, the Press protested, the City Fathers protested. But the official liquor interests must have their liquor shop. They have the power, theirs are the profits; they will use the power and will grab the profits, let the people cry themselves hoarse with their protests. The "Development" operations have left but a small strip of the sea-face for healthful recreation. Is even that to be covered with a net work of grog shops? Have the authorities considered that such shops become haunts of questionable characters who may make the locality unsafe for boys, girls and women? Let the Excise Department beware before they carry their propaganda too far.

The Price of the Tune.

Should graduates, who pay neither rates nor rents, be given the civic franchise? No, say the City Fathers; who pays the piper can alone call for the tune. Graduates may inspire the tune, compose the tune or may play the tune. But they cannot have it both ways: they cannot call for it unless they pay. There is another rub too. If graduates may vote without paying, why not barristers? Indeed, why draw the line there? Why not journalists, for all the space they give to the City Fathers' speeches? Then there are the J. P's the school masters and professors and so many other classes who are serviceable but who may not pay. But let not the graduates despair. Some day, most of them—we cannot vouch for school masters—will pay and then will have the vote. Meanwhile let them forget their Plato and learn to be modern.

"A REGULARISED LOOT."

DISASTROUS EFFECT OF 18D. RATIO.

CRUSHING LOSS TO AGRICULTURISTS

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS'S REPLY TO SIR B. BLACKETT.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas has issued the first part of a statement in reply to Sir Basil Blackett's speech at Delhi in which he shows how every class of people in India from the agriculturist to a wage earning labourer stands to suffer by the 18d. ratio recommended by the majority report of the Currency Commission. Sir Purshottamdas asks the following pertinent questions to Sir B. Blackett:

"Does Sir B. Blackett mean to tell the public of India that the effect of his policy will not be a direct loss in three directions to the agriculturist until adjustments in wages, prices, Government taxation, contracts, etc. are complete.

I) Is the Agriculturist not getting 12 1|2 p. c. less in rupees for his produce?

II) Are the Agriculturists' debt and land tax not being increased by 12 1|2 p. c. in Rupee by the higher ratio?

III) Has the agriculturists' saving which is mainly in silver, bullion or ornaments, not depreciated by 12 1|2 p. c. more, in rupee owing to the higher ratio of 18d?

AGRICULTURE, THE BACK BONE OF INDIAN INDUSTRY.

With reference to Sir Basil Blackett's speech at the Delhi University, I note that Sir Basil Blackett at last confesses that his so-called stability has been attained "painfully". This is the first time, as far as I remember, that Sir Basil Blackett admits that the process of stabilisation at 1s. 6d. has been a "painful" one for India, and it would be interesting to know the classes to whom, according to Sir Basil, it has been "painful". Till now he claimed that whatever he was doing in the field of exchange and stabilisation of it had brought relief to India. He now says that it has been "painful" and it is necessary to know the parties that have been "pained" so far.

I woud like first to deal with the part where Sir Basil Blackett seeks to point out some errors of mine. In paragraph 227 of the Report my colleagues, commenting on the Minute of Dissent, contented themselves with the remark that as to that portion of my argument

which is based upon figure and statistics it will be understood that the accuracy and completeness of the figures have not the authority of the Commission.

I should have thought that it was incumbent upon Members of any Committee or Commission to explain the inaccuracy or incompleteness of figures advanced by the opposite opinion for the satisfaction of the Government and the public. But for reasons best known to themselves, my colleagues contented themselves with the above-named vague general remark which none of them explained to me even privately. It now transpires that Sir Basil Blackett has hit upon what my colleagues may have had in mind, and I welcome this as, before the subject comes up for discussion in the Assembly, the public will now have an opportunity of judging for themselves as to where the alleged inaccuracy or incompleteness lies.

ALLEGED ARITHMETICAL ERROR.

The "serious fallacies" which are alleged to have crept into my argument are said to be in paragraphs 91 and following of my Minute of Dissent. Sir Basil, however, deals only with one concrete instance and says that in paragraph 95 of my Minute "the amount to be expected for full adjustment" should have been not 49 points, but 39 points. He states this on the assumption that a rise of 27 per cent. in exchange should be followed by a fall of 21 per cent. only in prices, and not by the full extent of 27 per cent. This is an assumption which Sir Basil makes in order to show an arithmetical error, thus making an effort to prove his thesis. I venture to ask him what this assumption is based on. Arithmetic alone and not on assumptions and I fail to see how Sir Basil can call anything in paragraph 95 of my Minute as an error at all. Similarly regarding the comparison that Sir Basil makes between the prices of May 1926, and of December 1922, Sir Basil himself makes an arithmetical error. The difference in gold parity of the Rupee between those two periods on the figures given by Sir Basil himself is a rise of 17.89 per cent., which calls for a drop in Calcutta prices of 30.59 points, and not 26 points only, as he makes out on a similar assumption. He thus argues on such assumption, and I am sure he will realise that no assumption in arithmetical calculation can be accepted even from him.

The following tables will enable the public to check the "arithmetic" of both of us:—

Sir Basil's illustration: Reference para 95 of my Minute

Months	Gold Parity of the Rupee	World prices level Gold
July 1922:	90	155
Feb. 1926:	114	155

Months	Calcutta and Bombay prices
July 1922	185
Feb. 1926	155

i.e. increase of 27 per cent.

i.e. fall of 30 points against 50 points (27 per cent. of 185 to be expected for full adjustment.)

Note: Sir Basil Blackett would have a fall of 39 points only instead of 50 as shown above, on the assumption that a rise of 27 per cent. in exchange should be followed by a fall of 21 per cent. only in prices instead of 27 per cent. necessary for full adjustment, and hence the arithmetical serious error in his eyes.

No. 2.

Referring to prices quoted by Sir Basil Blackett

Months	Gold Parity of the Rupee
Dec. 1922	95
May 1926	112

i.e. a rise of 17.89

Months	U. S. A. prices	Calcutta Rupee prices
Dec. 1926	156	176
May 1926	152	150

i.e. is a rise of i.e. a fall of 4 points.

Note: A fall of 4 points in world prices means a fall from 176 to 171 in Calcutta prices as pointed out by Sir Basil Blackett. And there should be a further fall of 17.89 per cent. for full adjustment with the rise in exchange, which means a fall of 30.59 points. Thus the Calcutta Index Number for May 1926 should have been 140.5 points as against 150, making a difference of 9.5 points, and not only of 5, as Sir Basil makes out.

A THEORETICAL PLATITUDE.

But I really cannot understand Sir Basil Blackett's fondness for the index numbers to the extent that he now shows. Sir Basil's opinion about the index numbers in his evidence in India ran as follows:—

But I am not quite sure what value is really to be attached to any of these index numbers, and particularly to the Indian one. It is hard to be sure that it is completely valid.

My colleagues' reliance on the index numbers is also limited. In paragraph 178 they say:—

that they recognise that index numbers are not an infallible guide, and there are many directions in which they might lead one astray—

Further on they say:

In India there are special difficulties in the way of compiling representative index figures owing on the one hand to the great rize of the country and the cost of inland transport, and on the other to defects in the statistics, on which the compilation is based, defects which have been pointed out in the Report of the recent Indian Economic Enquiry Committee.

With these "reservations" my colleagues proceeded to examine the data available, treating the statistics "in the most generalized way." Sir Basil now seeks to make

(Continued on Page 12.

COAL DISPUTE

EFFORTS AT SETTLEMENT

CONFERENCE IN LONDON

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Satisfactory progress is being made in Scotland with regard to the settlement of the coal dispute. Matters are left in the hands of a small joint committee which will submit its terms to each side for ratification.

Officials of the Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Federation discussed terms with the coal-owners and these will be submitted to the Miners' Conference in London tomorrow.

428,000 MINERS WORKING.

428,000 miners are working to-day.—Reuter.

SCOTTISH COAL-OWNERS AND MINERS

AGREEMENT REACHED.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Th Scottish coal-owners and the miners' representatives have arrived at an agreement which will be submitted to both sides. It is understood that the agreement provides the eight-hour day and a nominal minimum wage of nine shillings four pence.

The Northumberland Miners' Council has decided to recommend for acceptance of the owners' terms which include seven and a half hour shift for hewers and eight hours for other workers.

A lengthy conference between the Cannockchase coal-owners and the miners at Birmingham has failed to reach an agreement, but the great majority of men are working.—Reuter.

HOWDENSHIRE BYE-ELECTION

SUCCESSOR OF COL. JACKSON TO PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The Bye-election at Howdenshire has resulted as follows:—

Mr. Carvevr (Conservative)	10,653
Mr. Linfield (Liberal)	6,068
Mr. Kneeshaw (Labour)	2,318

The election was occasioned by the appointment of Col. Jackson to the Governorship of Bengal.—Reuter.

LANDSLIDE FATALITY IN NICE.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Nice.—Over 30 have died as the result of the landslide at Roquebilliere. The avalanche descended on the village at midnight. Baker who was working at night for Gendarme who was ill in hospital roused the villagers enabling most to escape. The latter ran to a church and rang the bell awaking the sleepers.—Reuter.

TORNADO HAVOC IN NEW YORK.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

New York.—60 persons have been killed and 150 have been injured according to the latest information available as the result of a tornado in Arkansas, Missouri which suddenly swept over many homes in a number of scattered towns and hamlets last night, amidst the rejoicings and merry-making on the Thanksgiving Day and destroyed nearly all the telegraph and telephone lines.—Reuter.

MR. P. LAWRENCE IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

Mr. Lawrence, Labour Member of Parliament, met the members of the Press Employees' Association and representatives of the Labour Federation. Mr. T. C. Goswami, Mr. K. C. Roy, Mr. Choudhury, Labour Member, Bengal Council, Mr. Mrinalkanti Bose and others were present. The grievances of press employees, inequity and piece-work system particularly and of labour in general, were discussed. Mr. Lawrence asked the representatives to establish a channel of communication between India and the Labour Party in England with a view to enable them to ventilate specific grievances in the Parliament by inter-pellations.—Free Press.

LOCAL BODIES AND INDIAN FREEDOM

LAHORE, Nov. 26.

The Hon'ble Sir Fazlihusain, Revenue Member, replying to the addresses of the District Board and the Municipal Committee, Rohtak, made a pregnant speech. Referring to the opportunities of doing good to the people offered by memberships of local bodies, he declared "I will not be far wrong if I say that the battle of India's national freedom will be won not in the Legislative Assembly, not in the Legislative Council but in the local bodies".—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Hon Mr. Justice C. P. and Mrs. Blackwell lunched at the Government House, Bombay, on Friday.

Reverend J. P. S. R. Gibson, Principal of Church Missionary Society Training College, Peradeniya, Ceylon, has been appointed Principal of Ridly Hall, Cambridge.

HYDERABAD AFFAIRS

MAHARAJA KISHEN PARSHAD AS PRESIDENT.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS LIKELY.

(From Our Special Representative)

HYDERABAD (Dec.) Nov. 24.

To-day's Farman extra-ordinary announces finally the appointment of Raja-ai-Rajayan Maharaja Yamin-us-Saltanat Sir Kishen Parshad Bahadur, G.C.S.I., as President of the State Executive Council for a term of three years with all the honours which he and his ancestors enjoyed formerly in the capacity of Prime Ministers and the announcement has spread like electrical currents throughout the city and received in almost all circles with genuine joy as a precursor of peace and prosperity.

Though out of practical touch with public affairs for a considerable time, yet, being a serious and a born student of men and matters, he has all along been devotedly watching and studying behind the scene the momentous changes in human ideals and aspirations and up-heavals in political institutions within and without. Also during the last 14 years the noble Maharaja underwent a series of difficult situations but he braved them all with superhuman calmness, keeping up the hoary reputation of his illustrious house.

It is hoped that the patriotic magnate's large heartedness and broad and bold outlook—as is amply proved by the interesting fact that he is a friend of the British and a faithful servant of the Nizam—will bring about an era when all classes of people will unite and work together for the betterment of the State, the last home of ancient culture and refinement in India.

His Exalted Highness's suggestion regarding the appointment of Nawab Nizamat Jang as Deputy President does not seem to have been agreed to by the British Government.

Further developments are shortly expected.

CAPE TOWN CONFERENCE

CHANGE IN OPENING DATE.

DELHI, Nov. 26.

The Government of India (Education Department) has issued the following communique:—In the Communique dated 9th October it was announced that the conference at Capetown between the representatives of the two Governments for the consideration of the Indian problem would be opened on 20th December. Intimation has now been received that the Prime Minister of the Union Government will unfortunately be unable to attend the Conference but desires to be present at its opening. It has accordingly been arranged that the conference will be formally opened on the 17th instead of the 20th December.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

GOVT. TRIBUTE TO MR. VALLAUBHAI PATEL.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 26.

Government of Bombay (Transferred Department) in their resolution on the Administration Report of the Ahmedabad Municipality state that it has been characterised by vigour and thoroughness in every branch of it. Steady progress has been made in the work of supplying many needs of the city. Municipal income is increasing steadily every year and large extensions of water supply and underground drainage which are being carried out on loan money will swell municipal income. Much credit is attributed to the present Board and its President for infusing new spirit of life into municipal administration.—A. P.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

DATES OF GAUHATI SESSION.

MADRAS, Nov. 26.

The General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee announces that the following dates for the Gauhati session of the Indian National Congress and its subjects committee have been fixed in consultation with the president-elect:—Subjects Committee 24th December and the open session 26th December.—A. P.

GOODS TRAIN DERAILED.

District Traffic Superintendent, Ahmedabad, B. B. and C. I. Railway wires under date 26th:—

33 up special goods train was derailed on Mahi Bridge between Vasad and Ranoli about four hours this morning. Seven wagons were derailed of which two capsized. Transhipment is impossible and mails and expresses are diverted via Godhra. The line is not likely to be cleared for thirty-six hours.—A. P.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

The next session of the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress will be held in Calcutta from the 31st December to 2nd January. Out of 18 affiliated bodies which sent in nominations for the Presidentship of the Congress 15 bodies had suggested the name of Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas but it is understood Sir Purushotamdas has declined the Presidentship for special personal reasons. The question of Presidentship is engaging the attention of the Reception Committee.—Free Press.

NO MORE A RECLUSE.

MAHATMAJI'S VOLUNTARY REST TO END.

FUTURE PROGRAMME AT WARDHA.

Mahatma Gandhi would no more be a recluse from 20th December. It is significant that the day of the expiry of his voluntary retirement follows the South Africa Prayer Day.

WILL HE ASSUME LEADERSHIP?

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 25.

Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press regarding his future programme, Mahatma Gandhi said that he was leaving on December 2nd for Wardha where he would stay in the Satyagrah Ashram till December 20th when his period of rest would expire. His future programme would be settled at Wardha. Asked if he had an intention to resume active work he said he had not decided anything yet.—A. P.

LATEST ELECTION RESULTS.

Sir P. C. Mitter and Raja of Santosh have been elected to the Bengal Legislative Council from Dacca Landholders constituency.

Maharaja Sasikant Acharya of Mymensing is elected to the seat in Bengal Council from Dacca University constituency.

In the North Midnapur non-Mahomedan constituency Mr. B. N. Sasmat (Independent) has been defeated by Mr. Kumar Debendra Lal Khan (Congress) by 6963 votes to 6253, in Council election.

Moulvi Abdul Latif Biswas (Independent Moslem) defeats Moulvi Abdul Gani Chowdhury (Bengal Moslem) for the one seat from Dacca West Rural by 911 votes to 823.

Seth Jamnadass has been elected to the Assembly by the C. P. Landholders.

The Assam European constituency has returned Mr. F. A. Teogood to the Assembly.

Mr. F. J. Finch has been elected to the Bihar and Orissa Council by the Bihar Planters' Association.

Messrs. Dharanikanta Lahiri Chowdhury and Sasi Sekar Bose are elected by the 24 Parganas South non-Moslem constituency to the Assembly and Bengal Council respectively.

MORE CONGRESS SUCCESSES

MESSRS. SEN-GUPTA AND ROY ELECTED

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

Results of 13 more constituencies, six Mahomedan and seven non-Mahomedan for the Bengal Council were announced to-day. In seven Non-Mahomedan constituencies six Congress candidates were successful, including Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, President and Mr. Kiran Shankar Roy, Secretary, Bengal Swaraj Party. Prominent Muslims elected were Mr. A. K. Guznavi, ex-Minister and Mr. Abul Kasem who sat in the last Assembly.

STRENGTH OF COUNCIL UP-TO-DATE.

Just over half the number of elective seats excluding European and Anglo-Indian have been filled out of 96 elective seats, the results of 57 have so far been announced. 23 Congress candidates; 23 Muslims; 8 Independents and 3 Responsivists have been returned. Of 39 seats yet to be filled 24 are non-Mahomedan and 15 Mahomedan. The Congress Party has so far captured 23 out of the 33 non-Mahomedan seats but has not won any of the 23 Mahomedan seats. If the remaining results follow the same lines as at present the total strength of the Congress Party will be about the same as it was in the last Council with the Muslims in equal number.—A.P.

SUHRAWARDY ELECTED TO ASSEMBLY

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

Dr. A. Suhrawardy, Independent, formerly Deputy President of the Bengal Council has been elected to the Legislative Assembly for the Calcutta and Suburbs Mahomedan Constituency defeating Mr Abul Kasem the sitting member by 1467 votes to 1013. Mr. Abdul Kasem has already been elected to the Bengal Council.—A.P.

VOTING IN PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

In the Presidency Division non-Mahomedan constituency for the Legislative Assembly Mr. Bhabendra Cunder Roy (Independent Congress) secured 5167 votes against his rival Mr. Hemendra Chunder Sircar (Congress) 4558. The number of invalid votes was 494.—A.P.

MR. D. L. CHAUDHURY ELECTED.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

Mr. Dhirendrakant Lahiri Choudhury has been elected to the Legislative Assembly from the landholders constituency of the Presidency of Bengal. Mr. Lahiri Chowdhury secured 366 votes against 82 and 50 obtained by his rivals Mr. Saradindu Mukherjee and Mr. Surendra Chandra Bose (the sitting member) respectively.—A. P.

MUSLIM PARTIES IN BENGAL COUNCIL

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

Dr. A. Suhrawardy, Leader of the Independent Muslim party discussed the position of various Muslim parties in the course of a press interview.

Discussing the policy of his party in the Council he said: "We are neither for destruction nor for obstruction. But that does not mean that we will support any ministry formed haphazard, of persons who do not command the confidence of people as a whole."

"What do you propose to do, if Sir Abdur Rahim forms ministry?" Asked the press representative.

Dr. Suhrawardy replied: "None except a few fossils will support Sir Abdur's Ministry."—Free Press.

A MINISTER RETURNED.

SHILLONG, Nov. 25.

The Hon. Mr. Saddiqly, Minister for Education has been returned to the Council by defeating his Independent rival Mr. Rohini Hatibarua the sitting member.

The Secretary, Assam Provincial Congress Committee, has won a keen contest with his Independent opponent.—A.P.

KEEN CONTEST IN BENARES DIVISION

DELHI, Nov. 25.

Messages from Lucknow, Allahabad and Benares report that polling is in progress. A keen contest is raging in the Benares Division where Mr. G. D. Birla, Independent Congressman, is being opposed by Mr. Sriprakash, Congressman.—A.P.

ALLAHABAD-BENARES URBAN MUSLIM CONSTITUENCY.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 25.

Polling for the Allahabad-Benares urban Muslim constituency took place to-day the opposing candidates being Mr. Zahur Ahmad and Khan Saheb Ghazanfurulla. The voting appeared to be all in favour of the former. The voting also took place for the Muslim Seven Cities constituency the candidates being Tasadduq Ahmad Khan Sherwani and Haji Wajihuddin, the former of whom will in all probability succeed.—A.P.

JERAMDAS BEATS THAKORE OF AMOD

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 26.

For the seat in the Bombay Legislative Council allotted to the Sardars of Gujarat Mr. Jeramdas of Nadiad has been elected. He secured 52 votes, the Thakore of Amod the sitting member 50 and Sardar Sir Rustom Vakil 30.—A.P.

PROSPECTS OF MINISTRY IN C. P.

NAGPUR, Nov. 26.

The formation of a ministry is the absorbing topic in the political circles here, as no party is in a majority. It is under contemplation to convene shortly a meeting of all the prominent non-Brahmin members of the C. P. Council with a view to chalk out their programme and attitude particularly with reference to the formation of a Ministry. Even a coalition of the Independent Congress Party and the Responsivists cannot given a majority.—A. P.

MOTILALJI ON TOUR IN BIHAR.

BENARES, Nov. 26.

Pandit Motilal Nehru began his Behar tour yesterday in connection with Congress election campaign. He intends to visit a large number of rural places in that province up to the 29th instant. He starts from Patna to Allahabad on the morning of the 30th instant.—Free Press.

£432,000 FOR 15 PICTURES.

RUGBY, Nov. 25.

About £432,000 were realised on Wednesday at the second day of the sale of the late Lord Michelham's collection of art treasures, nearly all of it being paid for 15 pictures. The total and also the price of 74,000 guineas paid for Lawrences Pinke both constitute auction records.—B.O.W.

CABLE ITEMS.

Nov. 25th.—G. Weigall (Kent) replaced Mann in cricket team which is to tour Argentine.—Reuter's Special.

EFFECT OF 18D. ON PRODUCER

SIR BASIL'S ASSUMPTIONS,

MR MADON ON CURRENCY BILL.

BOMBAY, Nov. 24.

The Government of India have invited criticisms on the Currency Bill as submitted to the Assembly in the last session from public bodies and public men through the local Governments. Invited by the Bombay Government to express his views on the Currency Bill, Mr. B. F. Madon, Vice-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, has in his personal capacity submitted an analytical note on the Currency Bill and on the introductory speech of the Hon'ble Sir Basil Blackett explaining and justifyinb it.

UNWARANTED ASSUMPTIONS.

Mr. Madon observes that Sir Basil Blackett's speech in introducing the Currency Bill in the last Assembly contains not only many highly controversial statements but also assumptions that are unwarranted and capable or misleading the lay man astray. Disagreeing with Sir Basil Blackett's contention that the rupee has broken loose from its moorings, Mr. Madon maintains that if only there had been no meddling with the prewar ratio, the rupee would have automatically attained its gold parity early in 1924 as England even returned to its prewar par.

Mr. Madon controverts the assertion that the recommendations of the Hilton-Young Commission mark an advance on the Chamberlain Commission. Characterising as 'misleading' the statement that the prowar Indian standard although called a gold-exchange standard was really a sterling exchange standard, Mr. Madon subjects the recommendations of the Hilton-Young commission and the Chamberlain Commission to a minute analysis and says:—"The Hilton-Young Commission have given us nothing more than what the Chamberlain Commission did and where there is a difference, the Hilton-Young report has made the position distinctly worse, e.g. (1) in refusing to allow the sovereign to circulate and (2) in recommending the holding of and the sale of gold exchange on all countries claiming to have a free gold market.

CHANGE OF RATIO—TAMPERING WITH STANDARD MEASURE.

Coming to the question of the ratio Mr. Madon observes: "I would point out that any change of ratio is a tampering with the standard measure of value and thereby vitiates all long term contracts, e.g. mortgages and all short-term contracts, e.g., wages and salaries and to call a change of this kind which affects millions of contracts and hundreds of crores of rupees of liabilities, a minor' matter is a serious misuse of language."

It is repeatedly said that the criticism of the Government's currency policy is interested, prejudiced and actuated by political motives. The British Treasury authorities cannot be charged with such political motives and when the first proposal was made to raise the exchange value of the rupee in 1879, they have put forward the same objections as Indian critics like me now do.

This is what the British Treasury authorities said 50 years and which applies now word for word:—

"It appears to my Lords that the Government of India in making the present proposals lay themselves open to the same case, the object of the Indian Government which have depreciated their currencies. In general, the object of such Governments is to diminish the amount that they have to pay to their creditors. In the present came, the object of the Indian Government seems to be to increase the amount they have to receive from their tax-prayers. My Lords fail to see any real difference in the character of the two transactions. The plan is open to the objection that it alters every contract and every fixed payment in India. It may relieve the Indian Government, (also relieve) Civil Servants and the Englishmen who are serving or working in India and who desire to remit money to England, and Englishmen who have money placed or invested in India which they wish to remit to England. But this relief will be at the expense of the Indian taxpayer, and with the effect of increasing every debt or fixed payment in India including debts due by ryots to money-lenders; while its effect will be materially qualified, so far as the Government are concerned, by the enhancement of the public obligations in India which have been contracted on a silver basis."

HIGHER RATIO INCREASES DEBT BURDEN.

It may be useful to see, says Mr. Madon what the increased burden of debt would be consequent on a higher ratio:—

APPROXIMATE DEBT CALCULATION.

	In crores of rupees.
Agricultural debt in British India ...	300
Agricultural debt in Native States...	200
Urban population's debt	200
Public Debt	600
Total public and private debt	1,600

These debts contracted on the basis of 16d. ratio would be increased by Rs. 200 crores at the rate of 18d. Not only will the total debt be increased, but taking the average rate of interest for these debts at 6 per cent. only which must be well below the mark, the extra burden of annual interest payments will increase by Rs. 10 crores a year.

EFFECT OF 18D. ON PRODUCER.

What is the effect of the 18d. ratio on the producer on his current income and how it affects labour are the questions discussed by Mr. B. F. Madon, in the concluding part of his note to the Government on the Currency Bill.

Mr. Madon observes:—

In the word "producer" I include every kind of worker engaged in the production of goods. However, as India is mainly an agricultural country, the people most closely affected are the 22 crores of its people that depend on agriculture for a livelihood. The prices they get depend on the prices paid in world markets for India's various exports, and the change in the ratio reduces this price by 12½ per cent.

The Agricultural population will suffer the most, because the present General Index Number of 150 is not a true indication of Agricultural prices, which were in 1923 and are once more far below the General Price Level. Already the cultivator is getting far below the General Price Level for whatever he sells, and is compelled to pay 50 or 75 per cent. more than pre-war for many of the things he buys, including such services as agricultural labor, transport of his produce, and the marketing of it etc. This is already a sufficient burden on this, the poorest section of the population, but the change of ratio will put on him additional burdens in the shape of 12½ per cent. increased rent, increased assessments and increased dues to the Sowcar. With no other resources, and with little staying power, the results to this class of the population are bound to be most deplorable. The evidence so far tendered before the Royal Commission on Agriculture tends to show that advance in the improvement of agriculture in this country is made most difficult, not because the cultivator is averse to any suggested improvements, but because he is too poor to afford them. If Government sincerely desire the improvement of the lot of the millions of India's agricultural population, let them stay their hands from this change of ratio which is certain to first make thi s poor man still poorer.

A FALLACIOUS ARGUMENT.

It has been rightly said: "It altered every contact and every fixed payment." One thing that falls within this category is Wages and Salaries. The advocates of the 18d. rate argue. "These at last are not long-term contracts. Most of them can be terminated by a month's notice, and therefore is can be safely presumed that the necessary readjustments must have been completed at least in this category of contracts as the 18d. rate is now there for 2 years." To the layman, this argument appears very plausible; but it is wholly fallacious. Wage-earners and salary-earners do not readily agree to a cut in their wages or salaries. Government is the largest single employer in this country with its Railways, Post and Telegraphs, and other services. I do not know of a single Government service even a semi-Government serice in which a cut of 12½ per cent had come into operation since October 1924. Turning to private employment we know what happened when a cut of only 11½ per cent. was proposed in 1925 by the Cotton Mill Owners of Bombay. Government servants and Professors of Economics like Professor Jovons of Allahabad, who are themselves secure of their own employments, talk glibly of a necessary period of readjustment. They forget that workers in other fields of employment are also human, and will not readily accept any such cut (Cf the miners' strike in England). There the thing that they euphemistically call readjustment can only come from pressure exerted through a long period of unemployment, starvation, and, in many unfortunate cases, suicide, until the worker is thoroughly beaten and takes such wages as he can get. We are in this period of so-called readjustment (!) for the past 12 months and more, but the "readjustment" of wages and salaries has not yet even begun, and it will mean years of bitter struggle, of increasing unemployment and increasing starvation, in the middle and lower classes before this readjustment is completed. There is absolutely nothing in the effects of the 18d. ratio that can justify Government in imposing such tribulations on the people of this country.—F. P.

"BLOODY STRUGGLE"

COMMUNISTS ON WAR PATH

M. BUKHARIN ON TASK AHEAD

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Riga.—A message from Moscow says that at the plenary conference of the Executive of the Communist International, M. Bukharin made a speech. He declared that despite the recent internal crisis a Communist Party would continue to march on the part of revolution. The tasks of the present Conference were consolidation and further bolshevisation of the Communist Party, solution of the Great Problem in Great Britain and China and the approaching struggle in Central Europe. M. Bukharin promised workers and peasants in the Dutch Indies unlimited support of the Communist International in their "Bloody struggle."—Reuter.

"REBEL DICTATOR" ARRESTED.

COMMUNIST ORGANISATION IN JAVA BROKEN UP.

LONDON, Nov. 25

Batavia.—The rebel "Dictator" Surio Suparmo has been arrested. It appears clear that the Communist organisation has been broken up and all leaders have been captured. The authorities have warned the natives to return to their villages, otherwise they will be considered as rebels.—Reuter.

M. C. C. SCORE 94 FOR NO WICKET.

C. I. COMBINE'S POOR SHOW.

NAIDU DISMISSED CHEAP FOR 15.

TATE'S SPLENDID BOWLING.

AJMER, Nov. 26.

Ideal cricketing weather favoured the start of the match between the M.C.C. and the combined Rajputana and Central India Team composed of the following players:—M G Salter (Captain), C K Naidu, S M Joshi, J G Navle (all of Indore), M H Chandarana (Udaipur), Capt. Shuldham, Azim Khan, Ramsahai, S A Aziz, H H Laxmansinghji of Dongarpur and Eric Claudius, K B Morad was the 12th man. Team was not finally selected till the last moment. Eric Claudius was substituted for H. H. Joshi, who was originally chosen, but could not play on account of a sprained ankle.

The M.C.C. team was composed of A E R Gilligan (Sussex) (Capt.), P T Eckersley, G F Earle, R E S Wyatt, M W Tate, A Sandham, J H Parsons, G Leyland, G Geary, G S Boyes, A Dolphin.

Winning the toss, Saler put his side in on a plumb wicket, Ram Sahai and J. G. Navle being the opening pair. The home team met with an early disaster Navle being caught by Leyland at third slip, off the last ball of Tate's first over when the score board was still blank.

His Highness Laxmansinghji then visited the grease.

The cricket was never dull when he was receiving the bowling, and a series of incidents further livened matters up, till Ramsahai succumbed to the leg trap. First, the Maharajah while facing Tate had his favourite bat split into two separate pieces, right in the middle, one remaining in his hand and the other almost gashing Dolphin's thigh. Before settling down with a new bat the Prince had two lucky escapes through the covers, the ball reaching the boundary on each occasion. Ramsahai then cut a bumping ball for four over Dolphin's head, sending 20 up and was caught off his gloves from a similar ball, soon after the Prince's score then being 20 out of 41 (24—2—4).

C. K. Naidu then came in, but was never allowed to settle down. He made some characteristic leg-glides and cuts, but he evidently did not like Tate bowling on his leg stump. Eventually he gave Tate his wicket for l.b.w., though he looked much surprised when the umpire lifted up his finger. (3—47—15).

The same bowler accounted for Shuldham's wicket before the total had been further advanced, Wyatt making a smart catch at slip. (4—47—0).

TATE'S SUPERB BOWLING.

A glance at the score-book revealed that Tate had then bowled ten overs for three wickets and five runs, and that of his six maiden overs five were consecutive (47—1—0)

A really wonderful catch next disposed of the Dongarpur prince (55—6—27)

PLAY AFTER RESUMPTION

Aziz and Eric Claudius both proved failures, being out in quick succession.

S. M. Joshi the star bowler of Indore filled the breach on resumption and played out the remaining five balls of Tate's unfinished over.

Boyes relieved Geary at 94, when the pair had put on 18 runs in 25 minutes against Tate and Geary, and Joshi sent up 100 soon after.

Tate gave over to Wyatt after bowling 11 overs for eight runs since the resumption, and Boyes started bowling over the wicket, but it was not till Gilligan himself took over from the latter that the desired separation was brought about and with the break-up of this partnership the best ninth wicket stand made against the M. C. C. The innings practically came to a close, for Azimkhan was caught in the next over.

94 FOR NO WICKETS.

The M. C. C. commenced their innings at 3/45, Gilligan trying new pair in Leyland and Sandham, Chandarana and Azim Khan started the attack and the Yorkshire professional, opened the scording. Sandham was rather slow in getting off the mark. But it was S. M. Joshi who pulled the batsmen up and effectively checked the rate of scoring. Leyland brought up his 50 with a hook to leg for four and then stumps were drawn for the day, the total being 94 for no wickets.

SCORES.

Ramsahai c. Wyatt. b. Geary	4
Navle c. Leyland b. Tate	0
Prince Dongarpur c. and b. Boyes ...	27
C. K. Naidu, l.b.w. b Tate	15
Capt. Shuldham, c Wyatt b Tate	0
M. G. Salter, (run out), ...	6
Aziz b Geary	4
Eric Claudius b Tate	1
Azimkhan c Earle, b Wyatt	36
S. M. Joshi l.b.w. Gilligan	20
Chandarana (not out) ...	0
Extras	10
Total	123

Runs at fall of wickets.—1/0, 2—24, 3/47 4/47, 5/55, 6/61, 7/65, 8/76, 9/123, 10/123.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Geary	20	6	57	2
Tate	25	12	21	4
Boyes	16	4	20	1
Wyatt	51	10	1	—
Gilligan	4	2	5	1

M. C. C.—1st Innings.

Scores:—

Leyland (not out)	50
Sandham (not out)	43
Extras	1
Total for 0 wicket.	94

INTER-IMPERIAL RELATIONS

PREMIER EXPLAINS

LONDON, Nov. 25.

In the House of Commons Mr. Baldwin, replying to several questions with regard to Inter-Imperial Relations Committee, said that the right of the Governors-General to refuse assent to the Dominions parliamentary measure or reserve measure for the consideration of the Crown was not dealt with in the Committee, and he was not aware whether any change was contemplated in the right of veto. Except in so far as Parliamentary legislation was necessary, he was unable to give an assurance that the Imperial Parliament would be consulted regarding the change in the right of a Judicial appeal at present enjoyed by Britishers from Indian and the Dominions courts.—Reuter.

PREMIERS AND BURDWAN AT GLASGOW

LONDON, Nov. 25

The Premiers of Australia, New Zealand and New Foundland and the Maharajah of Burdwan visited Glasgow to-day in the most miserable rainy and misty conditions to carry out a series of engagements. The Maharajah of Burdwan called on Lord Provost and visited the University where reception was held.

Messrs. Bruce, Coates, Monroe and the Maharajah of Burdwan were accorded a civic reception at Glasgow, this evening. The Maharajah of Burdwan, in the course of a speech, urged the maintenance of Glasgow's traditions. Subsequently the party proceeded to south.—Reuter.

"A NEW AND GLORIOUS DSTINY"

MEANING OF EQUALITY OF STATUS.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Broadcasting with regard to the Imperial Conference from London yesterday evening, Mr. Amery said that the laying down of constitutional principles governing inter-Imperial relations constituted a definite turning point. The Dominions had come of age. Britain was for many years bound to play a major part in the common defence of the Empire in foreign policy and administration of dependencies. Equality of status meant that the nations of the Empire were entitled to exercise every function of National life. He did not fear that this would mean the disruption of the Empire which was held together not by the central authority but by common loyalty and common traditions, ideals and purposes. He believed on the basis of equally they would create something hitherto undreamt of and enter on a new and more glorious destiny with increased strength for the welfare, progress and freedom of civilisation.—Reuter's Special.

FIRE IN MANECKJI PETIT MILL

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT RS. 40,000

A fire broke out on Thursday night in the mixing room of the Maneckji Petit Mill situated at Tardeo. At about 9.30 p.m. the bell in the mixing room rang and the watchmen of the mill raised an alarm of fire. The fire-brigades were at once telephoned and one from Byculla followed by the steamer from Gowalia Tank arrived on the spot in quarter of an hour's time. The whole room was then enveloped in thick smoke and the loose cotton was ablaze. The fire was extinguished in half-an-hour. The whole quantity of the loose cotton was damaged by fire, heat and water.

The damage done by the fire is estimated at forty thousand rupees.

The cause of the fire has not been yet properly ascertained, however, it is supposed to be due to automatic combustion which is not unlikely in cotton mills.

RUHR INVASION ECHO.

PLOT TO MURDER FOREIGN TROOPS?

GERMAN NATIONALISTS' "FIGHT FOR FREEDOM"

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Berlin.—Following the admission of Herr Gessler, Minister of Defence, in the Reichstag, that at the time of the Ruhr invasion, German Nationalist organisations had contemplated a forcible ejection of the invaders, it now appears that an officer of the old German army and extremists at one time had planned to have "Sicilian Vespers" in Germany in which all foreign troops were to be murdered.

It was also proposed to form an army of 60,000 disciplined workmen in the Ruhr, while Russia's aid would also be enlisted in the "fight for freedom." The Extremist leaders were prepared to abandon Germany to the enemy as far as the river Able where the final stand was to be made.—Reuter.

ALLEGED RASHNESS OF EUROPEAN SOLDIER.

A MATTER FOR ENQUIRY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, Nov. 24.

The following incident took place, at Chalisgaon railway station. Yesterday (Tuesday), at about half past ten at night, a special military train carrying the European troops arrived at the station At the station there were some passengers, among them being one Mr. Anant Vishnu Joshi, his wife, and three children, the ages of the latter being 6 years, 4 years and 3 months, respectively

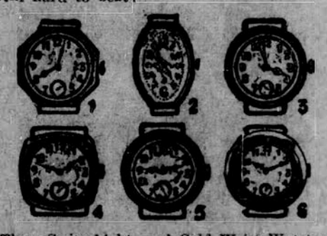
Mr. Joshi is the resident of Paithan. As the train stopped, 9 European soldiers threw a big piece of bread at the above group of family and immediately afterwards a bottle of beer also was thrown. It struck the head of the eldest boy, Consequently, blood gushed out, and the boy began shrieking loudly. The flow of blood was so profuse that the face and the body of the boy was full of blood. On hearing the yell of the boy, I took the father and the child, to the stationmaster. The stationmaster asked me to see the police. He himself, on being requested, accompanied the Police Officer, and they came on the spot of the accident.

The head of the troop was searched after, but he could not be found. In the meanwhile a medical officer of the troop, happened to peep out of the window, and on the whole incident being narrated, he personally made inquiries with his fellow brethren in the train and then he treated the boy. The Stationmaster and the police tried to get the number of the Regiment as well as the name of the offender, but nobody could give it out. While the dressing was going on, the European guard of the train was shown the particular carriage, from which a European soldier had thrown the bottle at the child. Immediately after this the train left.

Will the authorities concerned institute a searching enquiry into this matter, and bring the offender to book? The military authorities can easily trace the number of the Regiment to which the soldier belongs, as the time of the incident and the name of the station are correctly given above. Will the poor family of the boy who was wantonly attacked, without any apparent cause of offence, be suitably recompensed? These are the questions uppermost in the mind of those who have seen or heard of this incident.

IMITATION—

in whatever form is the best proof of the REAL WORTH of the imitated article or service. We have been the pioneers in selling reliable wrist watches at very low prices. See the number that are following us now! But our Prices, our Quality, our Service are still hard to beat!



These Swiss 14 kt. real Gold Wrist Watches of Lever movement 15 jewels for Rs. 25 and 18 kt. for Rs. 30 with beautiful moire strap free!

3 years Guarantee.

Durable, Smart, Reliable.

WILSON WATCH COMPANY

Empire Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Send for Catalogue.

MINISTRY AGAIN.

INDEPENDENT PARTY LEADER SUMMONED.

OPPOSITION TO COALITION, WITH JUSTICITES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Nov. 23.

The Congress party and the Justicites having declined to take office, his Excellency the Governor sent for Dr. U. P. Subbarovan, the President of the newly constituted Independent party in the Madras Legislative Council, and he accordingly interviewed his Excellency late last evevning.

It is understood that Dr. Subbaroyan intimated the Goevrnor that his party was against a coalition with the Justicites at present, but that if his Excellency insisted upon a coalition he would place the matter before the members of his party and communicate their decision to him.

Public feeling appears to be very strongly against a coalition with the Justicites, especially after the thorough rout of the Justice party in the general election.

Further developments are awaited with keen interest.

ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE.

In an article on "Lord Goschen's Task" the "Hindu" remarks:—Congressmen have solemnly promised not to accept office and have been returned in the recent elections on that pledge which they are bound to fulfil and which, it is unthinkable, they would dishonour. It has been urged that the situation in the Madras Presidency is peculiar and that public interests requrie that Congressmen should assume the responsibility of managing the transferred departments in order to accomplish successfully the constructive part of the Congress programme and to prevent the Justice Party from coming into power again. If conditions in this Province resuire a departure from the general policy of the Congress it is for the ensuing session at Gauhati to sanction it, having discussed all aspects of the question, and having carefully considered the consequences of such a step on the larger problem of giving an answer to Lord Birkenhead's challenge. But that is an issue which is not before the Congress Party in Madras whose duty to the electorate is to carry out loyally the promises made to it in the most comphatic and unmistakable manner. There can be no deviation whatsoever from this straight path of duty and the Party can have no lot or part with ingenious or quixotic devices which even remotely detract from the integrity of the policy of the Congress or that of individual Congressmen. The argument is advanced, as we have said, that if Congressmen do not assume the responsibility of office, there is a danger of the communalistic character of the administration being continued and also perpetuated. We have been quite unable to sympathise with this tragic view of the situation which is, so far as we can see, unsupported by facts. For the Justice Party has been so completely discredited, so thoroughly beaten in the elections that it is astonishing that there should be people who can apprehend the possibility of the revival of that reactionary and retrograde regime in any shape or form.

Sell it to the Nation through the

FORWARD

India's Biggest Nationalist Daily

Your Opportunity .. ..

Circulation very wide, Readers—the Buying class.

Our Offer .. ..

Planning the campaign. Designing & writing Ads.

Specimen copy and full Particulars from:

Advertisement Manager,
19, British Indian Street, Calcutta.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Nov. 26.

Money:—There has been no change in money market rates or conditions. Call money was quoted at 3|4 per cent. and fixed deposit rates were unchanged at 2 per cent. for two months, 4 per cent. for six months and from 4 to 4 1|2 per cent. for twelve months.

The only encouraging feature of the period under review is the comparatively large arrivals of cotton in Bombay during the last few days.

The Statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 19tt Novvmber, 1926, shows a further rise of Rs. 99.88 lacs in the cash balance, now amounting to Rs. 40,69,20,000 as compared to Rs. 22.40 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 43.94, an increase of 0.56 per cent. over last week. Government securities have increased by Rs. 56.53 lacs. Loans, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted were all down by Rs. 3.53 lacs, Rs. 17.24 lacs and Rs. 16.49 lakhs respectively. Government deposits as well as Other deposits have increased, the former by Rs. 105.26 lacs to Rs. 11.96 crores, and the latter by Rs. 3.34 lacs to Rs. 79.33 crores. The bank rate remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

The market for Government securities has remained firm during the week with some price increases in several issues due to the approach of the settlement at the end of the month. 3 1|2 per cent Paper was in good demand which rose from Rs. 77-8 to Rs. 77-13. 1945-55 Loan kept steady at Rs. 108-6. 5 per cent. Loans, 1935 and 1933, were unchanged at Rs. 103-2 and Rs. 104-9. 5 1|2 per cent 1928 Bonds improved to Rs. 106-14. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1927 and 1930, changed hands at Rs. 101-12 and Rs. 106-12, 1931 at Rs. 107-14 and 1932 at Rs. 108-14. 6 1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan was quoted at Rs. 113-14. 4 per cent. New Loan 1960-70 improved from Rs. 88-11 to Rs. 88-14.

Exchange:—Another week of quietness and slack business was experienced in the exchange market. Considerable purchases by sugar importers for settlement of these transactions and a fair bullion enquiry served to depress the market in the absence of sufficiently large quantities of export bills. The week's closing quotations were sellers at 1st 5.25|32d. and buyers at 1s. 5-27|32d. The following are the forward rates:—November 1s. 5-25|32d, December 1s. 5-25|32d. to 13|16d.; January 1s. 5-27|32d.; February-March-April 1s. 5-7|8d.; and May to July 1s. 5-27|32d.

The dollar sterling quotation opened at 4.84-13|16 dol. and closed at 4.84-15|16 dols. this being 1|16 cent. better than last week's closing quotation. French francs appreciated during the middle of the week to 129, but again relapsed closing at 134.15. The Belga was slightly easier and the Italian lira improved, the closing quotations being 34.88 and 114, respeltively.

India's foreign sea borne trade in Oct. 1926 showed that the total imports of private merchandise amounted to Rs. 1,997 lakhs and the total exports including re-exports to Rs. 2,393 lakhs. The net imports of private treasure during the month were Rs. 301 lakhs and the total visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure was Rs. 98 lakhs in favour of India. The balance of remittances of funds adverse to India was Rs. 43 lakhs.

Gold:—The gold market shows a net price decline of half an anna per tola, the closing quotation bein Rs. 21-9-3 for ready. Only a very moderate amount of business was transacted during this week although towards the close the market became steadier on quiet exchange. The off-take has remained the same in the neighbourhood of 15,000 tolas, while stocks on hand are estimated at 3 lakhs tolas. The price of gold in London closed 84s. 11 1-2d. after declining to 84s. 10 1|2 on Wednesday. The rate for sovereign remained unchanged throughout the week at Rs. 13-9 for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-9-3 and Rs. 21-8-9 for ready, Rs. 21-9-0 and Rs. 21-8-9 for 20th November and 20th Decem by the in-coming mail. Exchange of this ber settlements. There is no gold arriving by the incomings mail. Exclusive of this week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about 104,000 lb. The total impoets during the week amounted to Rs. 751,908 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be 35,000 lbs.

Silver.—The Silver market fluctuated within comparatively narrow limit during the week, the net result being a slight advance in price. The opening quotation was Rs. 59-6 for ready and the closing Rs. 59-13, although a rise to Rs. 59-15 took place during the week. For the current settlement, which will finish on the 30th instant interesting developments are expected. The bull factions who have engineered a "squeeze" are taking delivery of all available supplies and once again are cutting bars. Heavy arrivals are expected from London, New York and Shanghai before the auction and this makes it doubtful whether the present squeeze will meet with any great measure of success.

Trading during the week has been comparatively dull due to the artificial position for near settlement and the daily average off-take of about 170 bars shows a great decrease which is probably due to the high premium maintained by bull factions. The Stocks on hand are estimated at about 2,400 bars. In Shanghai the rate for T.T. on London improved to 2s. 5-3|4d. but subsequently declining 2s. 5- 1|2d. closed at 2s. 5 11|16d. China banks' operations have been of small proportions and America has sold in this market. The immediate future of the market will depend largely on the outcome of the squeeze. In London the highest and lowest rates were 25 3|8d. and 25.1|8d. for ready and 25-3|16d. and 24-15|16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 59-15 and Rs. 59 for ready, Rs. 59-15 and Rs. 58-15 for 24th November settlement and Rs. 57-14 and Rs. 56-10 for 23rd December settlement. The in-coming mail is expected to bring 575,000 lbs. silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about 817,000 lbs. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 481 bars and Rs. 208,523 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be 65,000 lbs.

Shares:—The share market was featureless during the week under report, but prices remained steady and in somee cases improved. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal shares: Bombay Dyeings Rs. 865-880; Century Rs. 365-373-12-372-8; Central India Rs. 517-8-500xd, 597|8 xd.; Crescent Rs. 162|8-165-160; Fazulbhoy Rs. 852|8-865-867|8; Madhowji Rs. 110-112|8-111|4; New Great Rs. 286|4-291|4-288|12; Peal's Rs. 487|8-498|12-488-12; Simplex Rs. 128|12-127|8-130-128|12 and Swadeshi Rs. 471|4-486|4-485.

In the miscellaneous section Tata Iron and Steel and Hydro group were steady during the week. Tata Steel improved from Rs. 62|12 to Rs. 65|8, but closed at Rs. 64. Defds. also improving to Rs. 217.8 closed at Rs. 210. Andhra Valleys receded from Rs. 747|8 to Rs. 741|4. Tata Hydros improved from Rs. 1,033|12 to Rs. 1,045. Alcocks were steady at Rs. 218|12 and Bombay Trams at Rs. 132|8 x.d. Cement shares were lower during the week, Bundis being quoted at Rs. 18-4, Katni Ordys. at 102-8 and Defds. at Rs. 290. In railway shares Ahmed-Fyantij declined from Rs. 922.8 to Rs. 907-8, Amritsar Patti from Rs. 149 to Rs. 147 and Sindh Light from Rs. 156 to Rs. 152-8. Tapti Valleys opening at Rs. 690 declined to Rs. 685, but subsequently closed at Rs. 690.

On the publication of Sir Basil Blackett's speech, Imperial Bank shares improved from Rs. 1,470 to Rs. 1,505 and Contributories from Rs. 367-8 to Rs. 373-12. Bank of India and Central Bank shares also rose, the former from Rs. 74-4 to Rs. 76-4 and the latter from Rs. 28-8 to Rs. 29-4.

PIECE GOODS.

Manchester reports can not be said favourable. It can not be said that the demand for yarns has recently improved as there exists considerable doubt of the ability of manufacturers to absorb the present production.

Piece Goods orders continue to be secure. Offers as a rule are not on a workable basis, and those that are receied from day to day are too small in quantity for practicle purposes.

In the local market, there is complete absence of any important demand for English cloth. It was anticipated that owing to good monsoon, there would be enough demand, but at present it is out of sight. Holders are getting rather anxious to part with stocks bought at higher prices and we may mention that prices are quite irregular. There continues only retail demand on a very small scale.

Local rills cloth has changed hands but not without reduction in prices. Sales effected at Diwalli Murat times are offered at a sacrifice but the demand continues limited. The general outlook for local cloth depends on the report of the Tariff Board which is expected to be out soon.

Japanese goods have moved rather freely at lower prices. The demand can not be said satisfactory but in comparison it can be assumed that it is hearing a better time.

The general tendency is still for lower prices. The main reason being low buying capacity of the vast population of this country due to small yields of raw products this season and the Agricultural class being penalised by 12½ per cent. in Exchange being fixed at 1s. 6d. With this outlook it can be taken as a safe signal that this country will not be able to buy liberally for some months to come.

The quotations for the leading shops Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS.

Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39×37 1/2/38	9	0 0
„ 10,0000	..45× „	10	10 0
„ No. 33,000	..45×		
„ No. 2800	37×		
„ No. 4545	38×38.. ..	9	0 0
„ No. 15000	44×38 ..	10	0 0
„ No. 16000	..	10	8 0
„ No. 17000	..	11	0 0
Graham's No. 2730	..39 ..	8	10 0
„ No. 2750	..45 ..	10	10 0
Dewhursts B.B.B.	..38×38 1/2..	16	0 0
„ B.B.	..38×38.. 1/2..	14	0 0
„ Rupe No. 5	..38×38 1/2	.....	
Ritchie's No. 510	..39×37 1/2 38	8	8 0
Lyon's Shunker	..39× „	..9	0 0
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51×38	..14	8 0

GREY DRILLS.

Pepperell's Dragon	..29×40	..16	8 0
Ralli's "Scissors"	..29×40	..15	8 0

GREY JACONETS

Ralli No. 18 ..	..45×22	..6	0 0
„ No. 18 ..	..40×22	..5	5 0
„ No. 138 ..	..40×22	..5	0 0
„ No. 636 ..	..44×22	..5	8 0

WHITE SHIRTINGS

Liepmann's No. 1500	32×42	..17	10 0
H. B. T. C. 40,000	..38×40	..22	8 0

WHITE MULLS

Ralli's No. 6	..41×19	..7	0 0
„ No. 60	..46×19	..7	12 0
„ No. 600	..51×19	..8	8 0
„ No. 6000	..56×19	..9	4 0
„ No. 88	..58×20	..6	0 0
„ No. 1270	..27×18	..	
„ No. 166	..39×20	..6	6 0
„ No. 818	..38×20	..6	8 0
„ No. 1440	..36×20	..4	0 0
„ No. 1703	..52×20 Net	12	12 0
„ No. 224	..44×20	..5	4 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	..27×18	..2	8 0
„ No. 119	..37×18	..3	0 0
„ No. 229	..42×18	..3	8 0
„ No. 339	..47×18	..4	0 0
„ 1K-4K38',	43"48"53×18Aug.		
„ No. 95..	..58×20	..5	12 0
„ No. 66,999	..40×18	..	
„ No. 86,999	..40×18	..	
„ No. 775	..40×18	..4	0 0
„ No. 875	..45×18	..4	6 0
„ No. 975	..50×18	..5	2 0
„ No. 615	..50×18	..5	0 0
Graham's Balloon	..58×20	..5	14 0
Flemings No. 8080	..26×18	..	..

WHITE NAINSOOKS.

Ralli's No. 7070,9090	27×18	..	..
„ No. 6181 .. „		..2	12 0
„ No. 1850 .. „		..	
„ No. 1900 .. „		..	
„ No. 2600 .. „		..	..
„ No. 21021 .. „		..	..
„ No. 39620T.B.	38×22	..4	0 0
Graham's Nos. 88,8888	28×18	..3	8 0
„ No. 95950-97970			
„ Saraswati	..36×18	..6	8 0
„ TipooW/WWW	34×18	..4	7 0
„ No. 50000 .. „		..4	11 0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360		..4	15 0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656			
„ 6767 ..	..26×18	..	..
Greaves' No. 8000T.B.	38×22	..	..
Ritchie's Nos. 3500-4510			
„ 5520 ..	..26×18	..2	15 0
S.W. and Co's Nos. 5800 5820			
"Motor Car" ..	..	..2	15 0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS.

No. 666 Shirtings	38×38Net		
„ 2500 Shirtings	36×..40	..13	6 0
„ 5151 „	44×0038 „	..10	12 0
„ 4141 „	44×38 „ „ ..	9	6 0
„ 5544 „	44×38 „ ..	9	6 0
„ 3800 „	44×38 „ ..	14	8 0
"C" Sheetings	..30×36Ex.Bond	7	10 0
'9" Dragons	..30×36 Ex. Bond	7	10 0
"Elephant" Drills	..29×40 „	..13	10 0
"Duck" Drills	..26×40 „	..10	12 0

CHEMICALS

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.
Soda Caustic English	17	6	0
Soda Sulphide German	9	6	0
Soda Hydrosulphide	0	12	0
Soda Nitrate	0	5	6
Salt Aniline	0	7	3
Salt Antimony	0	6	10
Salt Epsom	3	6	0
Salt Glauber	4	4	0
Potash Chlorate	0	3	4
Potash Bichromate	32	0	0
Chloride Magnesium	4	15	0
Chloride Zinc	17	14	6
Acid Acetic	0	7	3
Acid Oxalic	24	0	0
Sago Flour	12	12	0
Farina	14	10	0
Maize Starch	13	0	0
Dextrine	17	8	0
Liquor Ammonia	0	8	6
Copper Sulphate	19	0	0
Alumina Sulphate	6	6	0
Litharge	33	0	0
Alum of Chrome	13	0	0
Alum of Potash	8	0	0
Sugar lead Brown	35	0	0
Sugar lead White	42	0	0
Bleaching Powder	11	6	0

The market ruled firm Farina evidenced slightly weaker tendency. Maize kept steady. Sago is quoted at Rs. 12/10 and is likely to keep firm at the some rate Alumina Sulphate rapidly changed hands at Rs. 6/4/ Chrome Alum and other dyeing chemicals have had no important fluctuations. Bleaching Powder, Caustic Soda, Aniline and Antimony salt ruled steady. Market in general is firm.

MILL STORES

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Quotations are:—	Rs.	a.	p.
Healds-Cotton	1	0	0
Healds-Elastic	20	0	0
Healds Wire	3	0	0
Reeds	0	2	4½
Roller Cloth 16 oz. Kenion	7	14	0
Roller Cloth 18 oz. Kenion	8	12	0
Sizing flannel 72 in. Twill	3	10	0
Bandings-rim-scroll Oldham	1	1	3
Bandings-tubular No. 3 Oldham	1	11	0
Bandings spindle 3 pbs. Oldham	1	4	0
Bobbings-Slubbing Wilson	47	0	0
Bobbings-Rovings Wilson	28	0	0
Bobbings-Ring twist 5" Japan	5	4	0
Bobbings Conical 5" Japan	5	12	0
Bobbings-weft 5 3/8" Japanese	5	8	0
Rope Lambeth English	1	11	0
Pickers	55	0	0

Cotton Healds and Steel Reeds, kept featureless. Japanese Bobbings were conspicuous by an absence of demand. Roller cloth and Woolen goods kept unchanged. Elastic Healds, Bandings and Ropes have had no further changes. Market is quiet.

COLOUR MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Alizarine 20 per cent Cow	70	0	0
Alizarine 20 per cent Lunger	70	0	0
Alizarine 20 per cent I P,	68	0	0
Alizarine 20 per cent Big Pac	60	0	0
Napthol A. S	6	0	0
Napthol A. S. B. S	7	0	0
Scarlet			
Indenthrine Blue	3	8	0
Indenthrine Violet	5	12	0
Magneta Crystals	6	4	0
Malachite Green	3	2	0
Indigo	1	13	6
Nigrosene Crystals	1	7	0
Hemetine Crystals	0	9	6
Victoria Blue	3	0	0
Crysophinine G.	2	8	0
Methyl Violet	3	8	0
Sulphur Black	0	8	0

Prices and business are steady. Indenting business is poor. Some fair business passing in Alizarines. Indenthrines, Congo Red and Magneta Crystals. Indigo varies between Rs. 1 12.0 and Rs. 1-13.6 per lbs. Miscelleneous section is very little in quired for.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

Bombay, 26th November 1926

Receipts for the week ending Nov. 25 1926

	1926. Bales.	1925 Bales.
Bengals	4807	28530
Oomras	18926	28530
Dholleras	292	8462
Broach	..	..
Southerns	293	553
Persians	36	84
Americans	2190	..
Egyptians	..	18
E. Africans	112	337
Other sorts	..	100
Total	26656	66390

Exports for the week ending Nov. 25

	Bales.
United Kingdom	1
Continent	9156
China	..
Japan	64 6
Coast Ports	1
Total	15574

Afloat in Harbour

Europe	..
China, Japan and Coast Ports	7100
Total	7100

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 25th Nov,

1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
118173	271595	135734	169678	200431

Exports from 1st Sept. to 25th Nov.

	1926	1925	1924
United Kingdom	217	7324	3081
Continent	53949	71592	31719
China	7713	13809	3100
Japan	31797	85476	139586
Coast Ports	2734	5771	5339
U. S. A.	1	50	..
Total	96411	184122	182825

	1923	1922
	45897)	132200
	15524)	
	13512	5125
	105582	224554
	4907	7631
	..	..
Total	325022	369510

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE,
(Through O. M. PAREKH.)

Bombay Nov. 26

JUTE.

Albion	516	Howrah	43/12
Alliance	545	India	..
Alexandra	..	Kamarhatty	670
Anglo-India	400	Kankanarrah	510
Auckland	278	Kelvin	875
Barnagore	214	Khardah	470
Bally	230	Kinnison	1010
Birla	9/8	Lansdowne	304
Belvedere	550	Lawrence	620
Budge-Budge	525	Lothian	475
Caledonian	600	Naihati	485
Chapdani	181	National	32
Clive	38/8	New Central	604
Craig	4/14	Northbrook	54
Cheviot	312	Nudea	46/8
Dalhousie	445	Orient	275
Delta	573	Presidency	812
Empire	54	Reliance	72/8
Fort Gloster	927	Soorah	30
Fort William	318	Standard	477
Gondalpara	1030	Union	597
Gourepore	728	Waverly	6/10
Hukumchand	14	HESSIAN	14/1
Hooghly	82	JUTE	60/14

COTTON.

Agra United	-/10	Dunbar	134
Bowaria	..	Keshavram Cotton	
Bengal Nagpur	..	New Ring	..

COAL.

Burrakur	21	Kurdi	..
Bokaro Ramgur	..	Neetooria	..
Gusick & Musalia	..	New Kendali Raneegunge	.. 32/4
Katras Jherriah	..	Samla Kendra	..

MISCELLANEOUS.

B.B. Petrol'm.	..	I. Standard Wagon	..
B.I. Corporn.	4/8	Marshalls	..
B.I. „	D	Madon Theatres	4/4
Burma Corp	10	Scindia Steam	..
C.P. Cement	..	Titagar Paper	..
Howra Oil	..	Thorney Croft	..
Hume Pipe	..	Imperial Bank	1480
I.I. Still	6/14	„ Conty.	378

Remarks:—Jute shares firm .Government Securities remained unchanged 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 77/14. 5 per cent Bonds (1945-55) 108/4, 4 per cent New Loan (1960-70) 88/14.

THE METAL MERCHANT'S CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

	Bombay, Per md.	Nov. 26. Rs.	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	56	8	0
Brass English	1	55	8	0
Brass English	1¼	55	8	0
Brass English	1¼	55	8	0
Brass English	1-3/4	55	8	0
Brass English	2	55	8	0
Brass German	3/4 to 2	54	12	0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Per md.	Nov. 26. Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, French	3/4 to 2	58	4	0
Copper German	3/4	58	8	0
Copper German	1	58	8	0
Copper German	1¼	58	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		54	8	0
Panchicka joint		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars		55	0	0
Brass Bars		37	0	0
Pat Klai		77	0	0
Lead Rangooni		25	8	0
Lead country		23	0	0
Kogar Brass, Metal	¾	54	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal	1	53	8	0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		53	8	0
German Copper 1¼ to 1¾ to 2		58	8	0
English Copper 3/4 to 2		58	8	0

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, Nov. 26.

KHADI:—

Textile	Per lb.	0	11	3
Century	„	0	10	9
Jecob	„	0	11	0
E. D. Sassoon	„	0	10	6
Elphinstone	„	0	10	3
Apollo	„	0	10	9

LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In.:—

Standard Mill	Per lb.	0	14	3
Century 914 924	„	0	14	0
Century 6404-5705	„	0	15	0
Hindustan Mill	„	0	14	6
Fazal (Mahal)	„	0	14	9
Phoenix	„	0	14	0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	„	0	14	0
Manekji (Patangia)	„	0	14	0
Kaliamardan	„	0	14	0
Daud Sahib	„	0	13	9

LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303

Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0	14	9
Hindustan Mill	„	0	14	6
David Mill	„	0	14	9
Apollo Mill	„	0	14	6

LONG CLOTH x Quality:—

Swan Finely	„	0	14	0
Gold Mohor	„	0	13	6

LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In.:

Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0	13	9
Spring (Merchant)	„	0	13	9
Century (Bugle)	„	0	13	0
Apollo (Pyala)	„	0	13	0
Tata Mill (Darji)	„	0	13	6
Sakuntala	„	0	13	0
Sundari Brand	„	0	13	3
Globe	„	0	12	6
Rachael	„	0	12	9
Palkhi	„	0	13	6
Maher	„	0	13	6

LEPAD:—

Spring	„	0	13	6
Textile	„	0	13	6
Century	„	0	13	0
Maher	„	0	13	0

DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—

Spring (Balance)	„	1	0	0
Jecob	„	0	15	6
Century	„	0	15	6
Mun Mill	„	1	0	0

DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—

Spring (Balance)	„	0	15	0
Century	„	0	14	0
Jecob	„	0	14	6
Mun Mill	„	0	15	0
1386 Tata	„	2	13	6

CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—

Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	3	14	0
Jamshed	„	3	14	0
Century	„	4	4	0
Pearl Pebaney	„	4	2	0
Hindustan No. 902	„	4	2	3

BLACK CHECK:—

5800 Sholapur	„	11	0	0
2020 Jecob	„	5	8	0
58,000 Kurla	„	8	4	0
1325 Morarji	„	5	7	0

GABRUN No. 5124:—

Pearl Pebaney	„	7	5	0
Hindustan	„	7	5	0
E. D. Rachael	„	6	12	0

SALITA:—

Century	Per lb.	0	13	9
Textile	„	0	13	9
Spring (Merchant)	„	0	14	3

STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—

777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2	6	0
777 Crescent	„	2	3	0
Apollo David	„	2	3	0

DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—

Kanta	Per lb.	1	1	6
Great	„	1	1	0
Phoenix	„	1	1	6
Kohinoor	„	1	1	9
Tata	„	1	1	6

CHADAR Kori Calander:—

Hindustan	Per lb	0	15	0
David	„	0	15	0
Mahal	„	0	15	0

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

TWO FIRST PLACES IN INDIA 1926 BY TWO DISTINCT SCHOLARS

(1) FIRST PLACE IN INDIA 1926 (HONS), Incorporated Secretaries Examination of London (A.I.S.A.,

The student was fifth in order of merit among all candidates in the British Empire. The only Indian College whose students successfully competed.

(2) FIRST PLACE IN INDIA 1926 (HONS).

GOVT. DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTANCY (G. D. A.) Among over 380 candidates, also the largest number of passes of any other College or Institute. (Four Govt. Colleges competed).

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 1926

The largest number of honors, subjects and certificates of any other Institute in India:—Accountancy, Machinery of Business, Commercial and Company Law, Banking, Salesmanship, Political Economy.

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKERS (C. A. I. B.) 1926

The only Institute in India whose students successfully competed. Two completed Final and the rest passes in Final and Inter subjects (Part 1 and 2) (compartmental). Practice and Law of Banking, Foreign Exchange, Commercial Geography, Political Economy, Business English.

GT. WESTERN BUILDING,
Opposite R. I. M. Dock Yard,
Apollo St., BOMBAY.

Note.—THIS PIONEER COLLEGE has thus maintained its brilliant record of TWENTY SIX YEARS.

HYDERABAD STATE SUBJECTS CONFERENCE

Under the distinguished presidency of Y. M. KALE, Esquire, M.L.C., Ex-President, C. P. Legislative Council.

PLACE.—TELUGU GIRLS' SCHOOL COMPOUND, Kamatipura Bazar Road, Bombay.

DATE.—SUNDAY, the 28th November, 1926, at 2 p.m. (S.T.)

Open to H.E.H. THE NIZAM'S SUBJECTS subscribing to the objects of the Conference, and their sympathisers.

FEE.—Reception Committee Re. 1. Delegates free.

To quickly get rid of RHEUMATISM

You cannot possibly choose a better remedy for your rheumatism than De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, for these remove the *cause* of the trouble and thus effect a radical cure.

Another big advantage is that De Witt's Pills act so quickly. To-day you may be tortured and crippled by pain, but if you would take De Witt's Pills you would notice marked improvement in a few hours and in a few days all your aches and pains would disappear and your health and strength would be fully restored.

Ask your Chemist To-day for

De WITT'S

KIDNEY AND BLADDER

PILLS

The circular enclosed in every box gives full directions for the use of De Witt's Pills, and they may be taken with confidence and safety by men, women and children. *De Witt's Pills are never touched by hand and they contain no animal fats nor any harmful or habit-forming drugs.* Take them for *Scalding Pains, Rheumatism, Urinary Disorders, Backache, Bladder Trouble, Lumbago, Sciatica, or Painful Joints* and in every case they will give prompt relief and quickly effect a cure. Your nearest chemist sells De Witt's Pills and the moderate price places them within your easy reach. Ask for a box to-day.

RING OF EIGHT METALS.

This wonderful Magic Ring cures Gonorhoea, Nocturnal Emission, Impotency, Hysteria and other chronic diseases and it strengthens the power of body and organs. It brings the happiness, health, wealth, friendship & success in every

espect. By using this sexual power is extraordinarily increased. Every one can use it with unexpected result. Trial is solicited. Price one for Re. 1-4, three for Re. 3-4 and a dozen for Rs. 12 post free. Write to

S. C. SEAL,
136 Upper, Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

"A REGULARISED LOOT."

(Continued from page 9.)

but that I based my difference with my colleagues regarding the question of the Ratio on the non-adjustment of prices *alone* as seen from the index numbers. He quotes a theoretical platitude from paragraph 177, and asks me if I differ from it now. In paragraph 65 of my Minute I say:

The main grounds on which this proposal is made is that one shilling and six pence is the 'de facto' ratio and that prices, wages, contracts and public finances, in other words conditions generally, have either substantially adjusted themselves to it, or "the least injury will be done to all interests by adhering to that rate." I am unable to accept any of these premises, nor the conclusion it is sought to draw from them.

I then examine each of those various heads and also the question of the ability of Government to maintain the new ratio of 1s. 6d. In paragraph 150 of my Minute say as follows:—

The Fowler Committee definitely recommended 1s. 4d. as the "permanent rate" and a permanent rate should only be changed under obsolute and unavoidable necessity. Other countries have made great sacrifices to return to their pre-war ratio, which is a proof of the sanctity attaching to them. But in India it is not a question of makin ga great sacrifice to regain her "permanent rate". It is at worst a question of balancing the disturbance which may be caused by a reversion to 1s. 4d. and an adoption of 1s. 6d. Even if it is granted that the disturbance involved in the former would be as great as the disturbance still to come with an adoption of 1s. 6d. ratio—which is the utmost that could be conceded then the balance must be weighed, for the reasons stated above, in favour of the 1s. 4d. ratio as being the "permanent rate" established on the authority of the Fowler Committee.

I wonder how it lies open to Sir Basil Blackett or anybody to ask me that on the 'sole' consideration of adjustment of prices alone, if that be so, (and it is not so yet) I should accept the one shilling six pence rate. What has Sir Basil Blackett to say regarding the non-adjustment of wages, contracts and public finances to the 1s. 6d. ratio? Why does he not say a word about any of these? Is it that he attaches no importance to them? It will be noted that the majority members of the Commission had not a word to say regarding the debt of the agriculturist in India though I refer to it in paragraph 127 of my Minute of Dissent. Nowhere in their report do my colleagues refer to this and I would very much like to hear from Sir Basil Blackett if he can defend the insistance of Government on increasing the debt of the class which is the most indebted in India, viz., the agriculturists.

LOSS TO COTTON GROWERS.

But what surprises me is that the Finance Member of the Government of India completely overlooks the further fall in gold prices that has taken place since he put the Assembly in the position of their having to postpone the question of the ratio last September. It is easy to devise things in a way that the other side must voter either blindly, i.e., without any data being available to them, or ask for time to study a question at issue. None can be misled by such a policy into believing that the Assembly avoidably agreed to postponement of the Bill last September. But what has happened since then? There has been a substantial fall in gold prices, and the not return to the agriculturist of India threatens this year to be lower than in any of the past normal years, or even in any of the pre-war normal years excepting of course famine years. The case of the cotton growers of India is an example in proof of this. I have referred to this so often during the last few weeks that I need only quote from my speech before the East India Cotton Association in this connection:—

"The rates for cotton prevailing to-day are the lowest since 1916. They may be said to be lower than what was available to the cultivator even before the war, because in the rates quoted in Bombay are now included higher railway freight and insurance charges, higher ginning and pressing charges, and to the grower higher labour charges in the cultivation of cotton. When all those higher charges are taken into consideration, it is more than likely that, on a strict examination of the not return available to the cultivator on the present basis of prices, it may be found that it is close upon the margin of profit, which is necessary for the very existence of the grower. All sorts of private figures have been put forward in this connection. In the issues of the "Nav Jivan" Mahatma Gandhi's paper, beginning with the one of 1st August last. and ending with the issue of 3rd October last is tried, what looks like being an almost actual calculation of the not return to the cultivator in Bardoli Taluka of the Surat District. The writer of those articles makes out that the cultivator of the Bardoli District would get nothing even on the basis of the rates prevail last season. Whether there can be any difference of opinion on the basis of rates prevailing last year, or not, I am not at the moment very much concerned with. But even granting that the calculation of the writer in the "Nav Jivan" is somewhat exaggerated on the basis of rates prevailing last season, there can be little doubt that with the rates which are justified by quotations for cotton to-day, and the outlook of cotton prices in India during the next six months, there should be hardly any margin to the cultivator on the ruling rates. I, therefore, think that Government should put forward authentic figures for the various important cotton growing districts to justify their policy of insistence on a reduction of 12 1|2 per cent. in rupees to the grower, as a result of the higher exchange which they are trying to maintain. Unless some accurate calculation is available to the public at large, and especially to the cotton trade, the apprehension of the deteriorating position of the grower in India owing to this accentuation of his plight by insisting on maintaining the higher exchange, will continue. I may say that private figures that are being put forward support the apprehension in a very serious manner."

But cotton is not the only produce affected. There has been a substantial fall in prices of various raw material other than cotton, such as oil seeds, jute, etc. In fact unless it is contended that the growers of those articles are prosperous and can well afford to be muloted to the extent of the 12 1|2 per cent. in rupees, as Sir Basil Blackett persists in doing, I think the one shilling six pence ratio must be considered to be a regularised loot on the grower of India. I need hardly remind Sir Basil Blackett that two English Members of the Fowler Committee said this unequivocally in 1899.

(1) Does Sir Basil Blackett mean to tell the public of India that the effect of his policy will not be a direct loss in three directions to the agriculturist until adjustments in wages, prices, government taxation, contracts, etc. are complete:—

(1) Is the agriculturist not getting 12 1|2 per cent. less in rupees for his produce?

(2) Are the agriculturists' debt and land tax not being increased by 12 1|2 per cent. in Rupees by the higher ratio?

(3) Has the agriculturists' savings, which is mainly in silver, (bullion or ornaments), not depreciated by 12 1|2 per cent. more, in rupees owing to the higher ratio of 1s. 6d.?

The rate for silver in the Bombay market as quoted on 19th October last was Rs. 53|8as, per 100 tolas for November settlement and is the lowest on record in India during the last quarter of a century. The sterling rate in London on 18th October last was 24-1|16d. per ounce. The lowest sterling rate for silver on record was in November 1902, when silver was quoted in London at 21-11|16d. per ounce for forward delivery. The corresponding quotation in Bombay was in the neighbourhood of Rs. 55|14as. per 100 tolas 'without duty' (the import duty then and since 1894 being 5 per cent.) With therefore a 'sterling or gold rate' for silver 2-3|8d. per ounce 'higher' in England last October than in 1902, the 'Rupee' quotation for silver was Rs. 2-6as' per '100 tolas lower' last October here. It is obvious that the policy of Government in raising the exchange to 1s. 6d. and maintaining it there hits the masses of India, the bulk of whose savings are in silver. It is hardly necessary to say that in 1902 exchange was on the level of 1s. 4d. and in October last on the level of 1s. 6d. or near the lower gold point of 1s. 6d.

SIR BASIL'S BANTER.

Sir Basil Blackett may not like the idea of Sir Victor Sassoon concerning himself with the real and best interests of the agriculturist. But that does not make the latter's position any the weaker, despite the banter that Sir Basil has thought fit to use in referring to Sir Victor. The fact of the matter is that the industrialist and the commercial community in India realise fully that their very business depends on the condition of the agriculturist. Whether the number of the agricultural population in India is 79 per cent. or 71 per cent. of the total population of India hardly affects the question. Even if it was under 70 per cent., it is material enough for those who desire a reversion to the pre-war ratio. To say that the whole of the 70 per cent. is not directly interested in agriculture is merely to proclaim one's ignorance about how the very existence of all the 70 per cent. depends upon the condition of the agriculturist. What happens in a year of scarcity or famine? Is it the man 'owning' land who alone or first comes to relief works, or is it the man 'working' on land as a labourer who seeks famine relief works first and foremost?

LOSS TO WAGE EARNING CLASS.

Regarding the adjustment of wages to the higher ratio, Sir Basil Blackett discreetly keeps quiet. We note how much Sir Basil is anxious that the standard of living of the masses in India should be raised. But let me ask Sir Basil whether it is right that a portion of labour should continue in employment on wages which are more substantial owing to the appreciation of the rupee, and the other portion, on the unemployment list, continue to increase in numbers, or whether it would be preferable that the whole of the wage earning class should get employment on a scale which will at least ensure them such wage as they got in the boom period? We are familiar with the solicitude of the Government of India for the welfare of any section of the people when it suits them. But we cannot be silent observers even temporarily to the wrong lead being given to any section of the community when we know that, as in this case, labour will 'ultimately' be driven by the policy of the Government to accept a lower wage in rupees when the adjustment to the higher ratio is complete. For, would the delapidated agriculture and industry of the country afford payment of wages in the same number of rupees at present in vogue 'after' the period of adjustment, which Sir Basil now admits is "painful". And the period of adjustment is yet by no means complete. Are not factories in India to-day either closed or on short-time to a larger extent than before, and is not consequent unemployment increasing? What about those people who are turned out of employment because looms or spindles are not working owing to this artificial depression created by the policy of the Government? And where is the guarantee that the agricultural labourer will be able to earn the same wages hereafter as this year? I would refer the Finance Member to paragraphs 138 to 141 of my Minute where I have dealt with my colleagues' arguments in this respect.

The opportunity to extend your Business will be afforded to you by

'Swarajya'

The most popular daily published both in English and Tamil (Vernacular). By advertising in it you will find a

"MARKET"

for your wares and manufactures in

"SOUTH INDIA"

including the Indian States Mysore, Travancore and Cochin

or Rates and particular please write to

Manager, Swarajya.
Broadway, Madras.

Lady students who appeared in the Hindi Examination held at Dharwar in October by the Hindi Prachar Office, Madras.

G.S.A.
Mr. J. W. Bhore who has been appointed as a member in charge of Education in the Imperial Executive Council during the absence of Sir M. Habibullah.

Mr. V. N. Jog who has been returned to the Bombay Council as a Congress candidate from the Dharwar District.

BURMESE LADY BARRISTER.

P. P. B.
Ma Pwa Hume is the first Burmese lady to be called to the bar in England.

GOVERNOR'S RETURN TO BOMBAY.

"Chronicle" Photo.
H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson returned to Bombay on Thursday morning from Karachi. He is seen here talking with Sir Chunilal Mehta.

M. C. C. AT AJMERE.

G. S. A.
M. C. C. going out to field against the Rajputana and B. B. & C. I. Rly. combined teams at Ajmere.

INDIAN WOMEN AND WORLD PEACE.

MRS. NAIDU'S STIRRING APPEAL.

The first Bombay Women's Educational Conference which was held on Friday afternoon, in the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, was spectacular in all its aspects. Never before had Bombay witnessed such a vast concourse of her female intelligentsia gathered on an important mission. As Mrs. Sarojini Naidu rightly put it in her inaugural address, the Conference has opened a new epoch in the life of this historic City.

GENESIS OF THE CONFERENCE.

Lady Cawasji Jehangir, J.P., the President of the Reception Committee, opening the proceedings, cordially welcomed the ladies who had graced the Conference with their presence. In a few words she traced the causes that led to the convening of a Special Women's Conference in the city of Bombay.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who rose to deliver her inaugural address, was welcomed with enthusiastic greetings. Her brief yet impassionate speech put life and vivacity into the proceedings of the Conference.

IDEAL WOMANHOOD.

Referring to the great part which the women of India had played in the past, Mrs. Naidu laid emphasis upon the peace-making mission for which the women of ancient India were noted. Continuing the President said that the ancient glory of India was mainly based upon the wisdom, devotion and the sacrifice—the qualities inherent in the nature of India's womanhood. She was of opinion that the same qualities would, even in modern times, work for the country's freedom. Reviewing the present condition of Indian women, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu strongly asserted that however suppressed and illiterate the women of India might be, they could favourably compare with the women of the younger nations of the West. She wanted Indian women not to speak of humiliation but of pride. Not in humility and timidity but in devotion, strength and sacrifice had the women of ancient India held aloft the banner of India's purest womanhood. Devotion of the women of the East was looked upon almost as a miracle in the West. Mrs. Naidu wanted the women of India not to cling to old traditions but to build a newer and a grander ideal.

IDEAL OF SERVICE.

Concluding Mrs. Sarojini Naidu asked the Indian women to remember that the womanhood of the world was the element of peace. Indian women had a special contribution to make to the regeneration of the world. The ideal of service was the only ideal that actuated all the virtuous women in ancient India and she was sure that the women of modern ages were going to cling to the same ideal. Mrs. Naidu closed her presidential address with a fervent appeal to Indian women to bring all their energies and talents to the service of the motherland.

SHEAF OF RESOLUTIONS.

Then followed a series of resolutions regarding the primary, secondary and higher education. Short but bright speeches were made by several speakers and all the eighteen resolutions were unanimously carried out. The first resolution asks compulsory education for girls. The second aims at making 16 years a minimum age for a girl to marry. A plea for qualified and trained teachers was made and carried. Miss M. A. Tata Bar-at-Law moved the seventh resolution asking special schools for Defectives. On being seconded by Miss Engineer, it was unanimously carried.

TRAINING OF MOTHERS.

Speaking on the necessity of the training of mothers, Mrs. Rolfe, Secretary of the British Social Hygiene Council, made a convincing argument favouring the education of girls in social hygiene. She maintained that it was the sacred duty of India's motherhood to save the children from the worst diseases that were sapping their energy. The resolution was carried amidst loud acclamations. Mrs. Rolfe again moved the resolution making medical inspection compulsory in girls' schools, which was consequently carried.

Three resolutions on primary education were proposed and seconded 'en bloc' and were passed unanimously. Mrs. Hansa Mehta, in her brilliant speech, proposed the resolution on the secondary education of girls. On being seconded by Mrs. Yashodabai Bhat, they were unanmously carried.

The last resolution emphasizing the need of a separate residential college for women, gave rise to a little controversy which was crushed down by Mrs. Naidu's able exposition of the problem and the resolution was consequently carried.

A hearty vote of thanks to the President of the Reception Committee and the President of the Conference, was proposed in a brief, enlivening speech by Mrs. Mehta and being ably seconded by Miss Tata, was unanimously carried amidst loud cheering. After this the Conference dispersed.

CRABBIE'S
WHITE LABEL
SCOTCH WHISKY

A HIGH CLASS QUALITY
AT A MODERATE PRICE

TRY IT

WELL KNOWN FOR OVER 50 YEARS
AND
STOCKED BY MOST WHOLESALE DEALERS

JOHN CRABBIE & COY LTD.
DISTILLERS,
LEITH, SCOTLAND.

Don't change your Dhobie—
Get him to use
Colman's Starch
Linen lasts longer

BRASSO
The METAL POLISH for Brass & Copper

No effort, no waste and no injury to any surface—or to your hands. That's BRASSO.

Brasso cleans and polishes anything and everything made of Brass or Copper in a fraction of the time it takes to do it with mud or ashes.

Sprinkle a few drops on a piece of cloth and rub. Like magic, dirt gives place to a brilliant shine.

Brasso contains no animal fats and is untouched by hands during the manufacture.

BRASSO *contains no animal fats and is untouched by hand during manufacture*

Mustard improves the flavour of VEGETABLES

A little Colman's Mustard added to vegetables in cooking brings out all their natural flavour in a remarkable way. The most insipid are made delicious. Order your cook to try this to-day.

Colman's Mustard, which is sold ready ground in tins and bottles in all bazaars, is highly refined and untouched by hand, and the cost is trifling.

THE RESERVE BANK

"SERVICES TO INDIAN BANKING."

SIR BASIL'S APPEAL.

Sir Basil in his address to the Delhi University Graduates on Tuesday made a special appeal to India in favour of the proposed Reserve Bank. "Let us not under-rate the difficulties or shirk the troublesome questions he said, in regard to detail which must arise. But let us make up our minds that we are going to have the Reserve Bank of India to take over for India the control of India's currency policy and of the machinary of credit in India, and to render services to Indian banking which only such a Bank can provide."

The following is the concluding portion of Sir Basil's address to the Delhi University graduates on Tuesday a last:—

25. Thus far I have dealt only with proposals for a reform of the currency standard of India. The recommendation of the Commission in favour of the amalgamation of the Gold Standard and the Paper Currency Reserves does something to secure better control by the currency authority and leads naturally to a consideration of the recommendation of the Commission in regard to the nature of the controlling authority. They propose the unification of the control of Indian currency and credit policy under one authority which shall not be the Government. The new obligations to be imposed by statute upon the currency authority make it essential that the control should be unified and that nothing should impede its automatic working. As things are at present, the Imperial Bank is charged with the duty of supervising the banking reserves of India and making itself responsible for the credit policy of the Indian money market. In order to assist it in this task it has the control of the balances in India of the Government of India except that small portion which still remains in the revenue treasuries, but it has no control over the balances of the Government of India outside India or over the currency reserves. The responsibility for control of the currency reserves is shared between the Government of India and the India Office and even at the best of times the georgaphical distance which separates the two authorities who are jointly responsible must inevitably lead to vexations delay where rapid and decisive action is imperative if things are to work smoothly. The arrangements for co-operation between the Imperial Bank in its control of credit policy and the authorities responsible for the control of currency policy have worked reasonably well but have been largely of a hand to mouth character. The unification of control over both the banking and the currency reserves of India and over the currency and credit policies of India under one authority is clearly a desirable reform if it can be achieved.

UNIFICATION OF CONTROL.

26. In the evidence which I gave before the Currency Commission I expressed strong preference for the unification of this control in hands other than those of the Government. My view was and is that the control ought to be in the hands of one single authority, but that authority ought to be in India and ought not to be the Government of India. It would be easy to elaborate the arguments for this view at great length, but I imagine that I am speaking to the convinced. The recommendation of the Commission is that all the functions of the Government of India and the Secretary of State in relation to control of Indian currency and the issue of notes, all their functions in regard to the management of the Reserves and to the remittance of funds from India for purposes of Government expenditure outside India, and all work connected with the use of balances outside India for purposes other than the actual meeting of current outgoings (this last change involving an amendment by the Imperial Parliament of the Government of India Act), should be taken away from them, and entrusted to a Central Bank. They propose that that bank should be the custodian of all Government balances in and outside India, should keep the Government accounts and manage the Public Debt and should have a monopoly of the right of note issue. The Government of India and legislature will determine the policy once for all by statutory enactment. Thereafter the whole responsibility will rest with the Bank. Finally in order to complete the unification of the currency and banking reserves of India, they recommend that all other Banks doing business in India should be compelled by law to keep a minimum proportion of their time and demand liabilities with the same Bank.

ACTIVITIES OF THE BANK.

27. That part of the Commission's Report which sets out these proposals together with the evidence and appendices to the Report will, I venture to prophesy, become the *locus classicus* on the very important but hitherto ill-documented subject of Central Banking. The Commission either though their own members or through witnesses place themselves in close touch with all the available sources of knowledge on this subject and have utilised the big stores of experience built up in recent years by the Federal Reserve system of the U. S. A. the new Reserve Bank of South Africa, the new Central Banks in Austria, Hungary, and elsewhere established since the war, partly through the help of the League of Nations and under the influence of the Genoa Conference of 1922, and they have also had at hand the accumulated knowledge on the subject of old established Central Banks, such as the Bank of England and the Netherlands' Bank.

MONOPOLY OF NOTE ISSUE.

The fruit of all this study is the Commission's recommendation in favour of a Reserve Bank for India. For they have proposed after full deliberation, not the conversion of the Imperial Bank into the Central Bank for India, but the establishment of an entirely new Reserve Bank. This Reserve Bank is to confine its activities strictly to those which properly belong to a Central Bank. It is to be entirely a bankers' bank and a banker to the Governments in India. It is not to do commercial banking business it is to have the monopoly of the right of note issue in India, subject to elaborate statutory regulations in regard to the keeping of reserves. The building up of a reserve of gold and gold securities adequate for all emergencies, and the management of reserves of rupees and rupee securities in a manner calculated to secure increased elasticity combined with complete security, the control of Government balances which are to be deposited with it both in and outside India, the management of the remittance programme of the Government of India in strict relation to the automatic working of the currency system and to the maintenance of the absolute stability of the gold value of the dupee, and finally the duty of watching over the assisting the growth of banking in India generally,—these set out though not exhaustively, some of the more important functions of the proposed Reserve Bank. Provision is further made to secure to the Bank complete independence from Government interference. Its Board is to be representative of the agricultural, commercial and industrial life of India, and it is to manage its affairs with an eye solely to the interests of India, free from any Governmental or political bias, its shareholders being contented with a limited dividend, and all surplus profits are to be devoted, first to the building up of reserves, and then to the relief of central taxation.

THE COMMISSION'S IDEAL.

28. Such is the ideal which the Commission set before us. Can we attain to it? I have heard criticisms as to details. The other banks which cater for the internal banking needs of India, and the Exchange banks, are enaturally examining the Commission's Report with a critical eye and trying to estimate the probable effect on their own fortunes of their adoption. But so far as I have been able to judge, the general principles involved have met with a favourable response in almost every quarter. It is recognised on all hands that they offer to India an immense advance towards more than one of her aspirations. At one stroke control of Indian currency and finance will be transferred from a centre situated at some point between Whitehall and Delai into the sole control of India. And while geographically the control will be in India, the atmosphere in which that control will be exercised will be no longer a Governmental atmosphere but an atmosphere permeated by the views of representatives of agricultural, commercial and industrial India.

TRANSFER OF CONTROL.

29. There is, however, one discordant note which threatens to disturb the harmony. In giving evidence before the Commissenon the Finance Department and I myself always spoke of the proposal as a proposal for the transfer of control to the Imperial Bank. It was only in a later stage of their deliberations that the Commission turned to the suggestion of an entirely new bank separated from the Imperial Bank. I know from what has been told me by many members of the Commission that they turned to the suggestion with reluctance. They were driven away from the idea of making a Central Bank for India out of the Imperial Bank and into the proposal for an entirely new Reserve Bank by the inexorable logic of facts. I may confess at once that my mind has been driven along the same course to the same conclusion. Those who care to read my evidence on the subject will see that I was fully aware of the immense difficulties of making the Imperial Bank into a Central Bank, and candidly confessed my own inability to solve the problem. But I trusted to the Commission's own galaxy of talent to accomplish the feat. In the end they found it beyond their powers, and were faced with the alternative of leaving the control where it is, divided between the Government of India, the Secretary of State and the Imperial Bank, or of recommending the establishment of an entirely new institution. And if they had been driven to leave the control where it is, they would probably have been unwilling to recommend the adoption of the gold standard at all.

THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE.

30. Obviously no one would lightly adopt the last alternative, least of all the Managing Governor and other members of the Central Board of the Imperial Bank. Yet they did adopt that alternative in spite of the presence on the Commission of five members closely connected with the direction of the Imperial Bank. It is nevertheless not surprising that others in India who have not gone through the same experience of being driven from pillar to post in the effort to avoid the conclusion that a new Reserve bank is unavoidable, should still hanker after the transfer of the duties in question to the Imperial Bank. I have every sympathy in this matter with the line taken by Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas in the Minute of Dissent. Let the question be put, he says, to the shareholders of the Imperial Bank. If they are willing to accept the extra restrictions which must necessarily be imposed on the commercial activities of the Imperial Bank as a condition of its being granted monopoly of note issue in India and control of the remittances of the Government of India, then let the Imperial Bank become the Central Bank. If they are not willing to accept those restrictions, then the Reserve Bank is the only remaining alternative.

THE TWIN NEEDS OF BANKING.

31. If the implications involved are fully examined and the extent and nature of the restrictions adequately realised, I am fairly confident that the shareholders of the

(Continued on next page).

Yeast is life!

IRVING'S YEAST-VITE TABLETS

A LIGHTNING PICK-ME-UP.

THE greatest medical discovery of the century! Pure Yeast and Vitamins—no harmful drugs. The gentle fermentation of the Yeast when in contact with the gastric juices of the stomach causes a stimulating, buoyant feeling of extreme vigour. Take tablet or two and feel fresh and frisky in a few minute

OUR GUARANTEE

Obtain a Rs. 1-4 bottle from your chemist. If your health does not improve perceptibly post us the mpty bottle and we will refund your money immediately.

£100 Cash will be paid to anyone proving that the following extracts from unsolicited testimonials are not genuine. We have received nearly 30,000 letters from satisfied users in less than two years, which are open to inspection.

Irving's Yeast-Vite Tablets will relieve

Headache, Neuralgia, etc., in 5 minutes

Indigestion, Flatulence, in 5 to 10 minutes

Biliousness, Dizziness, Depression, in 10 to 15 minutes

Disordered Stomach, Liver, etc., in 10 to 17 minutes

Influenza, Colds, Fever, in 24 hours

26167.—I am a hospital sister, but owing to my health I am unable to carry on my duties. Yeast-Vite has done me considerable good. I have gained 5lb. in a few weeks.

24410.—I do not hesitate to recommend them to my patients, and the results are quite wonderful. I am taking them myself, and feel years younger than I did a week ago!

24398.—A. St. J. W. (late H.M.'s B.C.S.): The efficacy of your wonderful tablets was clearly marked in my case. The relief was immediate, and paved the way to health and happiness.

24111.—Mr. B. S.(I.N., C.S, M.M.G. Up to the present time Yeast-Vite tablets have never failed. I have given them in cases where all other remedies failed. Many of my patients would not be without them.

24118.—Dr. T. V. N.—I am not guilty of the slightest exaggeration when I tell you that results from Yeast-Vite were simply astonishing. Severe cases of asthenia (general weakness.) Kindly send supplies to the four hospitals mentioned herewith.

17018.—Dr. N. writes: "I am prescribing the tablets regularly. Please send a box to my brother (invoice to me), as I want him to take the treatment."

18224.—Dr. P.: "I find the tablets an excellent tonic, and would thank you for a further supply to distribute among my patients."

25333.—I thought you might be interested in results of my test. Two influenza cases quickly cured. Tem. 104 brought to normal in 12 hours. Several headache patients' pain disappeared almost instantly.

25334.—I have suffered for years with anaemia, nerves and terrible coughs. Thanks to Yeast-Vite this is the first winter for years that I have not been laid up I am afraid to be without them.

25338.—For 18 years I have suffered terribly with my head and had to give up my work. On recommendation I tried Yeast-Vite and am now back at work and never felt better.

22741.—I shall feel eternally grateful to you for enabling me to regain my health and I shall never be without Yeast-Vite in the house. I recommended them to six friends last week.

25274.—With unmixed pleasure I thank you for the tremendous benefit I have derived from Yeast-Vite. I am a commercial traveller and my business has increased with my energy and vim, namely, 40 per cent.

26041.—I do not know what I would do without the tablets and I live in fear of running short of them, as my complaint asserts itself as soon as I stop taking them.

21113.—As Matron of the Girls' Training Homes, I have found the tablets efficacious. I have also tested them thoroughly myself, and have been surprised to prove them to be such a real "lightning pick-me-up." I shall always have them by me in future.

22373.—Nurse A. L.: I was ready to go into hospital for gastric ulcer. The pain nearly drove me mad. Medicine made it worse, but Yeast-Vite stopped the pain in less than ten minutes! They are perfectly wonderful. I recommend them to everybody.

23643.—I have suffered with indigestion for eight years. The pain at times almost killed me, and I could not eat, sleep, or do anything. After taking only four tablets the pains disappeared and I have had no discomfort since.

19997.—I suffered with stomach trouble for years, but, thanks to Yeast-Vite I am entirely cured, I have recommended them to many friends and they all speak highly of them.

21007.—Suffering with nerves and general run-down conditions, I tried lots of medicines without relief. I tried Yeast-Vite and can assure you that I feel 100 per cent. better.

19387.—Leading London Hospital (Secretary): "After a careful test we find Yeast-Vite as claimed and very satisfactory. We are now quite willing to purchase supplies.

21234.—I was miserable, irritable and nervous, but thanks to Yeast-Vite I am better in every way. Please publish this, and let the public know how much good they have done me.

16080.—Send by return post, as I cannot be without them. I suffer so much with indigestion that they relieve me immediately.

17413.—I have spent a small "Fortune" on "cures" for my indigestion, biliousness, bad breath and pimples, but after a week's treatment I am already feeling a different man.

1737.—I have suffered for years with severe indigestion. Yeast-Vite is the only thing that has ever given me relief.

15672.—Being full of wind, heartburn and acidity, I often had to vomit. I now enjoy my food and life itself. No words of mine can adequately explain the merits of Yeast-Vite.

16335.—I have derived great benefit from a small box for nerves, headaches and bad liver caused by life in the engine room at sea.

1833.—Nurse W.: My patient finds them efficacious for headaches, clearing them of quickly.

1937.—The way they build up and restore the whole system is simply marvellous. I haven't had a cold or 'flu all the winter—quite unusual—and folks comment on my healthy appearance.

14535.—For 15 years I suffered with weak stomach, liver and sour taste. I am pleased to testify the treatment has cured me entirely.

10229.—They have done me so much good. I think they are wonderful. I feel they will make a new woman of me.

10220.—Please send as soon as possible, as I will be out of them by tomorrow and I am so uncomfortable without them.

19833.—We develop cold so quickly that the tablets are the only cure we have found.

18307.—Nurse K.O., Maternity Home: A medical friend recommended them for 'flu and "pleurisy." I cannot speak too highly of them and will lose no opportunity of recommending your valuable tablet.

Send Postcard for free treatise on Anaemia, Nerves, Skin Blemishes, Constipation, Colds, Insomnia, Rheumatism, Pains, etc.

Sole Wholesale Agents:—
MARTIN & HARRIS.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazar Street, ... BOMBAY.

IRVING'S YEAST-VITE LABORATORIES
'CECIL HOUSE," HOLBORN VIADUCT LONDON E. C. 1

SALEMMISRI PAKA.

This palatable Food Medicine is composed of Milk, Panjabi Salep, Saffron Piper, Sarasaparilla, etc. So it cures Indigestion, Anaemia, Cough, Constipation, Loss of Blood and Nerve Power, Debility, all skin diseases, Brain Fag, etc. Re. 1 As. 8 for 11 ounces. Rs. 3 for 25 ounces tin. Postage extra. L. Balgangadhar Tilak of Poona and S. Campbell of Cambelton Estate write, "Your Paka is very good and pure vegetable tonic. Kindly send 9 tins more." 11-1-15. Dr. BHAISHANKAR J. VAID, Shop 55(B) Kandewadi, near Radhakrishna Temple, Bombay 4.

GUARANTEED HARMLESS SCIENTIFIC CURE

LEPROSY

Nodular, Tubercular, Anæsthetic, Para or mixed, and due to any origin promptly cured by internal and external specifics including those for fumigation and bath for 45 days' use at Rs. 15 per set.

Dr. Fernandez, Major, M.D., L.M.S., Professor of Dermatology, Grant Medical College, Bombay, after examining our patient under treatment states :—She says she is hopeful of a complete recovery. P. Veeraswamy, Esq., Surveyor, Cocanada :—I am cured by yours alone.

LEUCODERMA

or white patches, due to loss of pigmentation or colouring matter in the blood or other causes cured by specifics, internal and external at Rs. 10 per set.

Mr. J. L. Proctor, Bombay —Cured my white patches entirely. Dr. B. M. Misra, L.M.S., In-charge, Police Hospital, Puri :—Used in two cases and found good result. Mr. B. Singh, Port Blair :—My son got complete cure. Capt. A.T. Shaikh, Shikarpur, Sind :—Leucoderma specific very useful.

BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS
BHAGALPUR & MIHIJAM. *Tel. Add,* "CHEMIST," Bhagalpur. Also from THOMSON & TAYLOR LTD., BOMBAY.

FREE FREE FREE
AN EXCELLENT POCKET DIARY
of Pages 192 FOR 1927
Apply sharp with 2 annas stamp for postage
KRISHNA CHEMICAL WORKS
Post Box, No. 11435, CALCUTTA.

FREE distribution of a BOOKLET, dealing with obstinate and incurable diseases such as Leprosy, Leucoderma, Diabetes, Impotency. Recipe obtained from the Himalayan Yogis by a Retd. Kashmir Engineer and Himalayan traveller and Researcher.

Himalayan Chemical Works
106-1 Shambazar Street, CALCUTTA

Karnik's AGUE **Mixture** — THE tried specific for Ague, Intermitent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price annas Fourteen. KARNIK Depot. BOMBAY 4.
KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

FREE! ABSOLUTELY FREE!
RAI SAHIB DR. K. C. DAS'S
SEXUAL SCIENCE
Apply:—
SWASTH SAHAYA PHARMACY,
30-2, HARRISON ROAD, CALCU

PRICES REDUCED

All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 7-8 only Postage extra
D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALIST.
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
opp. Majestic Cinema

THE RESERVE 'BANK'

(Continued from Previous Page.)

Imperial Bank would agree with what I understand is the definite view of the Managing Governors, that acceptance of such restrictions would destroy the utility of the Imperial Bank as a commercial Bank altogether. This is therefore a matter in which others besides the shareholders of the Imperial Bank are entitled to a deciding voice. The shareholders of the Imperial Bank have every title to claim that their 10-year contract with the Government of India must not be modified without their consent before it expires in 1931. But even in the unlikely event of their being willing to commit suicide as a commercial bank in order to become the Central Bank for India, the Government and people of India ought not to agree. The emasculation of the Imperial Bank would give a bad set-back to the progressive extension of banking facilities in India. The twin needs of India in regard to banking are a strong Central Bank in whose hands the control of India's currency and discount policy and responsibility for her banking and currency reserves will be unified, and a vigorous development of banking facilities with the establishment of more branch banks and new agencies through out India. And the plain fact is that one institution cannot fulfil both these requirements. Nor would it be fair to other banks or in the long run consonant with the interests of India to permit one single institution to monopolise the field. If the Imperial Bank is to continue to perform the admirable work it has been doing in the last five years in spreading branch banking in the mofussil, it cannot be subjected to severe restrictions on its daily activities. And it cannot be left with unrestricted powers to swamp all other banks with the help of a monopoly of note issue, freedom to deal in exchange (a vital necessity if it is to manage Government remittances) and continued use of the whole of the balances of the Government. And what would become of the very valuble recommendation of the Commission that the other banks should be compelled to keep a proportion of their reserves with the Central Institution, if that Central Institution were the Imperial Bank? Many of them will welcome the privilege of being "member Banks" with the Reserve Bank as the head of the Reserve system. It will give them the increased assurance of liquidity for their resources, and will be a friend and not a competitor. But they will clearly fight to the death against a proposal to compel them to keep large balances without interest with the Imperial Bank, their competitor and rival.

ESCAPE FROM DIVIDED CONTROL.

32. I see no way therefore of evading the conclusion of the Commission. The only avenue of escape from the divided control inseparable from the present system is to accept the Commission's recommendation and set to work to establish the new Reserve Bank of India. And there is no need to feel any regret at this conclusion. Our reluctance to embark on the formidable task of creating the new institution is natural, but the prize is worth securing. For, instead of the present system, instead of a hybrid institution trying painfully to combine incompatible functions, we find that once the Reserve Bank is established India is not only endowed with a new Central Bank capable of doing immense services for the currency and monetary needs of India, but she retains in full vigour and with undiminished powers, nay with increased powers of service, the old established Imperial Bank to continue to act as pioneer in commercial banking throughout India. There is no reason why the creation of the Reserve Bank should be viewed with jealousy by the Imperial Bank or trepidation for their dividends by its shareholders. The Reserve Bank will have to absorb the Currency Department of the Government of India and carry on the work of the currency chests all over India and Burma. But it will be unnecessary for it to open offices of its own in more than three or four places, at any rate in the initial stages of its development. A partnership, profitable to India and to all concerned, can be entered into between the Reserve Bank and the Imperial Bank. The Imperial Bank can retain all the prestige of being the Government banker by entering into an agreement with the Reserve Bank to undertake Government business as agent of the Reserve Bank at all places where branches of the Reserve Bank are not established and to perform at such branches on behalf of the Reserve Bank such currency functions as are now performed on behalf of the Government.

TENTATIVE PROPOSALS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Tentative proposals for such an arrangement have been under discussion between the Government and the Managing Governors of the Imperial Bank, and I anticipate no difficulty in coming to terms satisfactory to both parties. It will naturally be a part of any such agreement that the Imperial Bank shall maintain and continue its work of developing banking facilities. In recompense for undertaking these duties, the Imperial Bank will be in a position to secure remuneration, either direct or in the form of the use free or at a low rate of interest, of a portion of the Government balances, sufficient when allowance is made for new freedom from restrictions on its dealings in exchange and in other directions, to make up to it for any loss it may incur through surrendering its present contract with the Government. Moreover, by making a new agreement now, it will be free from anxiety as to what might happen in 1931. In these circumstances I have no hesitation in making a special appeal to India in favour of the proposed Reserve Bank. Let us not underrate the difficulties or shirk the troublesome questions in regard to detail which must arise. But let us make up our minds that we are going to have the Reserve Bank of India to take over for India the control of India's currency policy and of the machinery of credit in India, and to render services to Indian banking which only such a Bank can provide.

33. I have already detained you long enough. There are some points in the Report on which I have not had time to touch, the most important perhaps being the detailed proposals of the Commission as to the composition of the Currency Reserve. These I must leave for some other opportunity. I have tried to throw such additional light as I can on what I regard as the most important documents hitherto presented to the public in the long history of Indian currency. It is a document which demands and repays study. Its merits will I know, be recognised ever more and more as knowledge and understanding of it increase. Do not be content merely to listen to or repeat what I or others say about it. Read it and read it again, so that when finally the recommendations it contains are incorporated into legislative form and represented to the Legislature, the discussion may proceed in the light of intelligent appreciation, free from hearsay criticism or biassed controversy, and India may drain from it every drop of virtue in it, and thereby be enabled to rebuild her currency system and practice on sound and durable foundations.

THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO. OF INDIA, LTD.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!
WHITE LEPROSY.

A small patch of "WHITE LEPROSY" is cured free if the patient comes to our office. On receipt of As. 4, a sample is sent by post. Price per small phial Rs. 2 & per big phial Rs. 3
Postage from 1 to 3 phials As. 5.
Leprosy patients are also cured by correspondence.

VERY SWEET! VERY SWEET!!

The best remedy for weakness due to fever.

SWEET PRANSANJIBANI.

Over 100000 Persons are cured every year.

Cures all kinds of fevers in one day, gives much strength to the bone, the veins and the muscles and thus makes the patient healthy, strong and energetic within 7 days.

Price per phial for 7 days' use ... As. 9.
" " " 16 " ... Re. 1.
Postage from 1 to 3 phials—As. 5.
Commission is allowed to whole-sale purchasers.

WHY LOOK OLD?

SAMPLE FREE.

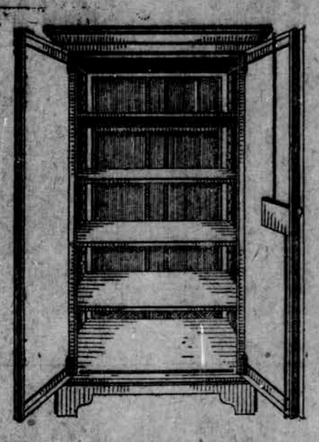
This "Rajvaid Hair-Dye" instantaneously turns the white hair into the natural deep-black colour and makes them smooth, shining and lastingly jet-black.
Price per phial Re. 1-2. Small phial As. 10.
Postage from 1 to 3 phials As. 6.

On a remittance of As. 4, a sample phial is sent free of postage.

RAJVAID SRI BAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ.
152, Harrison Road, Bara-Bazar, Calcutta.
Telegrams :—"RAJVAID", Calcutta.

"SEVERAL GOOD FEATURES SHOULD MAKE THEM DESERVEDLY POPULAR."

GODREJ'S PATENT SAFE-CABINET.



FOR HOME AND OFFICE USE.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.,
BOMBAY, 23rd June, 1926.

Messrs. GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO., BOMBAY.

Dear Sirs,

We take this opportunity of recording our satisfaction for the numerous Steel Cabinets supplied to us by you. They are a very useful medium between a safe and a wooden cupboard, and they possess several good features that should make them deservedly popular not only in commercial but also in private circles.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LIST ON APPLICATION.

PRICES RECENTLY REDUCED.

GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO.,

Makers of:—Fire and Burglar-Resisting Safes; Strong-Rooms and Strong-Room Doors; Steel Shelving for Mills, Banks and Offices; Locks, etc.
HEAD OFFICE & Works:—Lalbaug, Parel, BOMBAY.

DON'T BE PUZZLED
INSIST ON HAVING ONLY
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school-masters and merchants, Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red Re. 1-6 per gross.
AGENTS WANTED.
SARAT CHANDRA SEAL
15-8, Lakshmi Datt's Lane,
P. O. Bagh Bazar, CALCUTTA

VIEL-O-PHONE

HORNLESS TABLE GRAND MODELS
Mahogany, Oak or Walnut polished cabinet. World-Renowned SWISS MAKE motor. Made by the peoples having 100 years experience in manufacturing line of phonograph motors. Full Swing tone Arm Expression Special Sound box, All Wood floating Horn.

Model No.	80 Rs.	110-0-0
,, ,,	85 ,,	130-0-0
,, ,,	90 ,,	140-0-0
,, ,,	95 ,,	150-0-0

Delivered Free at any Railway station in India.
Illustrated catalogue on request.
THE
VIEL-O-PHONE Co.,
Head Office & Factory, MAHIM, BOMBAY,
Branches :—
CALCUTTA, 46, Central Avenue
MADRAS 21, Baker Street, G. T.

KESARI'S
LODHRA
FOR LADIES' TROUBLES AND DISORDER. Big Bot. Rs 3 Small Re 1-10
DONE GOOD
THE LAST BOTTLE OF LODHRA has done good. Rev. A. Sumitra to whom I recommended it, writes, it has done good to his wife.
Can be had of all Merchants and from Manufacturers.
KESARI KUTEERAM,
INDIAN CHEMISTS, Etc.,
Egmore, : : : MADRAS.
(*Branch* BANGALORE.)

ART IS ADMIRED EVERYWHERE
ARAUJO FERNANDEZ & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS
(Princess Street, Bombay.)
Have elevated, their Tailoring to an Art

WONDERFUL DELINEATION WITH AMAZING ACCURACY.
Professor PANDIT MOTILAL, F.B.I.M.S. (London). Scientific Astrologer and Palmist, Secretary, British Institute of Mental Science (Incorporated by Act of Parliament) Central India Branch Mhow, C.I. Examines Horoscopes, undertakes all Astrological works, delineates Palms, Questions answered. Advice on health, business, betterment, Marriage, Friends, Courtship, etc., at reasonable fees. Charges for one year in detail Rs. 3. Brief reading of your life Rs. 5. Full character reading Re. 1. Send time, date, month and year of birth or time of writing letter to above address Trial solicited. Testimonials highest from Civil and Military officers.

EMPEROR GEORGE V's. HOROSCOPE MAKER.
GOVT. ASTROLOGER
Pdt., K. C. JUTISHARNAV'S MAHAMAVA TALISMAN
If not benefitted, money refunded
Each Kabach contains Guarantee letter. Planets reign supreme in human life. When these become unfavourable men are sure to be baffled in enterprises. If you are deprived of your brighter futurity, if you are troubled with family affairs, failures meet you in every step and in all undertaking jobs, wear this Purascha-vansiddha Kabach and you will be simply charmed to see its prerogative of bringing all round prosperity. Price Rs. 6/-
The CALCUTTA ASTROLOGICAL SYNDICATE,
19, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

TAGORE AT ATHENS.

GREEK TRIBUTE.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Athens.—Dr. Tagore has arrived here en route to India. He was entertained at a luncheon by the Association of Greek writers. The Rector of the Athens University delivered a speech in the course of which he dwelt on the Greeks' admiration for Tagore whose principal works had been translated in Greek.—Reuter.

INDIAN TROOPS ABROAD

LONDON, Nov. 25.

In the House of Commons to-day replying to Mr. Lansbury Lord Winterton said that the only Indian troops serving outside India of which the cost was wholly or partly borne by the Government of India are a small number of other ranks forming the consular escorts in Persia and half a company of India infantry temporarily stationed at Bahrein.—Reuter.

IDAR AFFAIRS.

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the worthy suggestion made in the editorial notes of your esteemed paper of date I feel bound to explain the conduct of the Sabha to your goodself and your readers as under:—

So soon as the news of the deportation of one officer Lallu Jeshankar was known on the 14th instant, I took the first opportunity to protest against the use of such arbitrary powers of the Idar Maharaja in deporting the said officer and others publicly in the columns of the "Bombay Samachar" for Tuesday the 16th instant. In a public meeting held of the subjects of Idar State on the said date at Hirabag lecture hall I requested the people, not to take these Maharaja's arbitrary measures of Idar State lightly, and waited for definite information to know how the officers concerned took this punishment, whether they would inform the Idar Prajakiya Mandal or their relatives and members that they felt aggrieved by the conduct of the Mharaja's Government but even in the course of the seven days that expired nothing could be known of their individually protesting against the said orders. On the contrary the State has deported them allowing them to take away with them their possessions and no inquiry into their guilt seems to have been made. Some have even not left Idar State limits and are still there. From the light-hearted way in which these officers have accepted the punishment without a protest it appears their guilt is established or that this may be a sort of clever manoeuvre to save the Idar Maharaja and his other officers from regular inquiry. The contents of the orders served on these persons are in dark and their subsequent conduct of taking the order so lightly as aforesaid shows clearly that either their guilt is established or that this seems to be a clever move whereby to hush up further regular inquiries of the mal-administration and the charges. In any event these officers were once District Magistrate, Superintendent, Diwan Office, Japti Manager, and Lallubhai —the boon companion of the Maharaja— and there were many grievances against most of them including quashing criminal inquiries of serious nature.

In the above circumstances the people on the whole seem rightly to endorse the dismissal and deportation for the present demanding an Indian Diwan and a representative Council who can repeal the wrong orders against the nine workers of the Mandal as also such of the officers as raise their objection and apply for inquiry either to such amended Idar Government or to the Bombay Government as representative of the Suzereign British Government.—Yours, etc.,

AMRITLAL LALLUBHAI TRIVEDI,
Honorary Secretary,
Bombay, Nov. 25. Idar Prajakiya Mandal.

MAHARASHTRA PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Secretary M. P. C. C. wires under date, Nov. 24 as follows:—

The annual meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee will be held at Nasik on the 28th instant at 3 p.m. in the Office of the "Lokasatta" newspaper, under the Presidentship of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, the President. Reports are being published in the press that the meeting is to be postponed, but they are entirely unfounded and the meeting will not be put off. It is requested, therefore, that all members of the M. P. C. C. should send their voting papers before the 27th instant and also make it a point to attend the Nasik meeting.

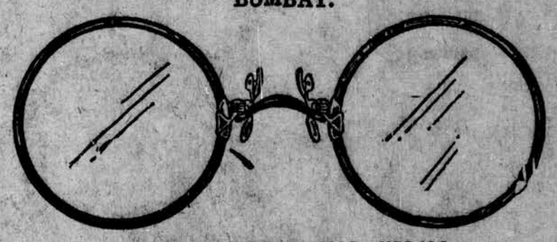
It is true that the General Secretary of the Congress has wired to the Secretary of the M. P. C. C. to postpone the elections to the All-India Congress Committee, as certain complaints have been received by him, but the Secretary of the M. P. C. C. has informed him that the election panel appointed by the A. I. C. C. can take cognizance only of election disputes about the A. I. C. C. which arise after the elections are held and results thereof properly declared by the M. P. C. C.

The executive committee of the M. P. C. C. has declared invalid the election of certain members.

Rugby.—The Federation of British Industries has issued a statement regarding the forthcoming meeting of its representatives with those of Reichsverband Der Deutsche Industre to be held early next month.—B.O.W.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—
Messrs. BHAGVANDAS CHATRABHUJ & Co.,
7 Oak Lane, Fort: Tele. No. 24631 : : BOMBAY.

BLAND——NOT BITING!
You feel that soft, soothing touch of
LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM
Its blandness is its great feature. It does not bite or sting, nor leave blisters on the tenderest skin.
Buy a bottle to-day.
(6-26)

SHOULD YOU REQUIRE
The best, the latest, the most up-to-date and the most Comfortable Spectacles and eyeglasses in various styles and patterns, it will benefit you to consult
BALIWALLA & HOMI
THE LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY.
279, Hornby Road (Opp. Whiteaways) & 361, Kalbadevi Road Corner Hanuman Lane
BOMBAY.

AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS.

FREE! "C" Regd. Time-Piece Given FREE!!
TO ANY-ONE

TO ONE & ALL
We give our "C" Regd. Time-piece free to any one purchasing our "18" carat Tara Lever Rolled Gold Pocket Watch, with a stamped guarantee of five years on the dial costing Rs. FIVE. Only a limited more. Rupees Five only. Postage extra.
Write to:—
THE ENGLISH EMPORIUM, P. B. 105, MADRAS.

SAVE HEAVY INCOME TAX
Through ignorance of Income Tax Laws by consulting:—
Mr. BHAT (Specialist in INCOME TAX line)
who has had practical experience of the difficulties met with by Merchants in Bombay and Central Division.
BHAT and NAGINDAS MANILAL
Phone No. 24064. Bharatbhuvan, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

HE TWO DREADFUL DISEASES MALARIA and VENERIAL DISEASES
The Second will become a story of the past in a few days.
WHY!
THE MAHA GONORRHOEA CURE
(the only medicine that has completely eradicated this dreadful disease from the human race) has at last come to BOMBAY with all its benificent effects at
RADICAL CURE AND FULLY GUARANTEED
for Gonorrhoea, Chancere, Bubo, Eruptions, Ulcers, Impotency, Syphilis, Nerve Weakness, Giddiness, Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Pimples, Blotches, Leprosy, Pthisis, Gout and Spermatorrhoea.
AWARDED MANY TESTIMONIALS. Complete course Rs. 15.
THE TAMIL NADU AYURVEDIC PHARMACY,
44, Govindappa Naick Street, P. O. Box 278, MADRAS.

KATOL POWDER
The oldest and only genuine Insecticide
Destroys Bugs, flees, ants, etc.
Agents:—A. H. NASER & Co.
Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2.

BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

KATOL STICKS
The oldest and only genuine Insecticide
Destroys Mosquitos, flies, etc.
Agents:—A. H. NASER & Co.,
Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2.

FOR **RELIABLE JEWELLERY**
Go to **NAROTAMDAS BHAU,** Sheik Memon Street, Bombay.
All goods GUARANTEED 'Phone No, 20865.
prompt attention to V. P. Orders. 2

MILK Butter Cream
BYCULLA DAIRY FARM
Behind Victoria Gardens, Near Maratha Hospital off Sussex Road.
Bombay 12.
Tele: No. 42110

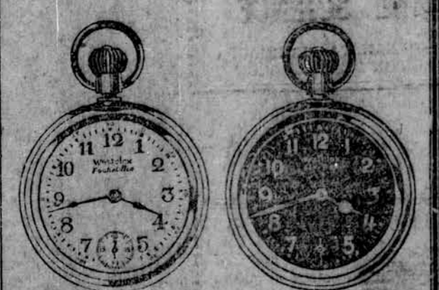
Drink a glass of fresh pure Milk daily, if you wish to gain health. We guarantee our Milk, Cream and Butter to be absolutely pure and fresh.
Free delivery in districts between Colaba & Matunga
Buffalo's Milk As. 6 per Seer
Cow's Milk As. 7 per Seer.
Rich Cream @ Re 1-4 per lb.
Fresh Butter @ Re 1-4 per lb.
Special terms and quotations for merchants, Restaurants, Hotels, etc., on applications

CRESCENT BALL.

Agents: A. H. NASER & Co.
Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2.

SENTA TYPEWRITER

FOR OFFICE & TRAVELLING
Price Rs. 170/- Net.
SOLE AGENTS:—
S. NAVALKAR & SONS
BOMBAY.

REDUCED REDUCED
Prices of the famous American Pocket Watches
Made by:—WESTERN CLOCK Co. Ltd.

POCKET BEN Rs. 6/- GLO-BEN Rs. 8/-
Nickel-Silver Case, heavily nickel-plated. An unusually good movement that keeps fine time and lasts for years.
L. B HAGAT & Co.,
Abdu Raheman Street, BOMBAY—3.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

"Imperial" Specials

A limited number of MOST ATTRACTIVE CASKETS suitable for Christmas Presents are now available. Kindly enquire of your Tobacconist.

The best choice after all

VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

ARCADIAN TOBACCO Co LTD
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

Printed and published for the Bombay Chronicle Company Limited, by SORABPALLONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.